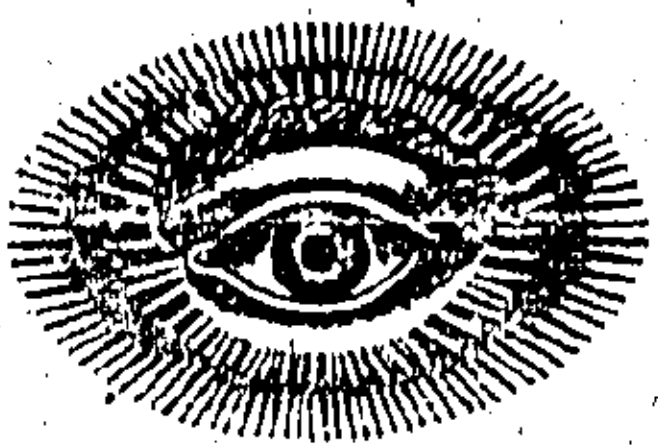


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THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1927.

日六初月三

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THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

CHANG'S COUP AGAINST SOVIET.

DETAILS OF PEKING RAID.

OVER TWENTY RUSSIANS ARRESTED.

BIG HAUL OF MUNITIONS AND RED LEAFLETS.

MOSCOW REACTION FEARED

The feature of the China news to-day is the sensational raid made by troops of Marshal Chang Tso-lin on the Russian Embassy in Peking. In all, 22 Russians and 75 Chinese have been arrested, whilst arms and ammunition and much propaganda matter have been seized.

Later messages make it clear that the raid was not on the Embassy proper but on a building in another part of the Embassy grounds used by the Tass News Agency, the Chinese Eastern Railway offices, the Dahbank (Soviet Bank) and minor Russian officials.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin states that, as a consequence of the raid, the main danger in the way of maintaining peace in Peking has now been removed, and other messages show that much material of an incriminating nature has been found.

There is much speculation in Peking regarding likely repercussions in Moscow and on the Manchurian frontier.

Peking, April 6. The news of the raid on the Russian Embassy spread rapidly throughout Peking and by noon a large crowd of foreigners and some Chinese had gathered at the doorways of the Embassy watching the prisoners being dragged out. Most of them were quiet, but some were struggling vigorously. By early in the afternoon, 16 Russians and 34 Chinese had been removed.

While the search was in progress, fire broke out in the building formerly occupied by the Russian Guards, which appears to have been used as a Communist centre. It is believed that the Russians started the fire to destroy incriminating evidence. Two fire brigades were quickly rushed up and soon extinguished the flames. A number of bundles of red flags were brought out.

"Beaten and Tortured."

Shanghai, April 6. The Soviet Consul-General in Shanghai has received a telegram from the Embassy in Peking, timed at five o'clock this afternoon, asserting that several Russian watchmen who were seized in the raid were "beaten and tortured."

The telegram said that the raid was confined to one compound in the north-west corner of the Embassy grounds and that the main Embassy offices, and the Chancellery with the archives were untouched. The compound which was raided was the quarters of the military guard during Tsarist days and was at present occupied by the Embassy auxiliaries, such as the Tass News Agency, the Military Attache, the Sino-Russian Boxer Indemnity Commission, the staff of the Members' Club and private residences.

The telegram stated that the raid was authorised by the Legation Quarter authorities. It concluded by saying that Mr. W. P. Thomas, a Britisher who is employed at the Spanish Legation and who is Secretary of the Legation Quarter Administrative Commission, telephoned to the Embassy to that effect, adding that he would not permit a search of the Embassy proper.

Questions in Commons.

London, April 6. There was a score of questions on China addressed to Sir Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons to-day.

Replying to Col. Wedgwood (Labour) Sir Austen Chamberlain emphasised that the Government did not intend to be drawn into the Chinese civil war, whatever form it might assume.

Replying to questions with regard to messages from Moscow inciting the workers at Shanghai and elsewhere against the foreign

EYES ON MOSCOW.

Repercussions Expected.

Peking, April 6. It is stated that the Soviet regard the premises raided as equally part of the Embassy, and there is very keen speculation concerning the likely repercussions at Moscow and on the Manchurian frontier.

During the afternoon more Chinese and Russians were taken out of the Embassy, and removed to the police station, also more rifles, one trench mortar, considerable ammunition, numbers of boxes of bombs, and thousands of Kuomintang as well as red flags. Hitherto seven carloads of propaganda leaflets have been seized.

Those arrested include the staff of the Dahbank (Soviet bank), a prominent Chinese agitator, Li Tachao, and three girl students.

Reuter.

London, April 6. Replying to a question, Sir Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons said the British Government had no information as to events in Peking.

Berlin Excitement.

Berlin, April 6. A message from Peking reporting the raid on the Russian Embassy, "with the signed authorisation of the Diplomatic Corps," has created excitement in Government and political circles, where incredulity is expressed that the Diplomatic Corps, or at least the German Minister, had given consent.

MUNITIONS FOR CHINA.

German Refusal to Ship.

Berlin, April 6. The Association of German Shipowners and East Asiatic Union have decided not to accept shipments of war material and munitions to China.

TROOPS LEAVING.

Scenes in London.

London, April 6. The first contingent of the new Brigade going to Shanghai will embark at Southampton on board the s.s. City of Marseilles on April 11th. (Monday next).

Scots Guards Cheered.

London, April 6. Crowds of cheering men and women lined the route from Wellington Barracks to Waterloo station when drafts of the 1st Battalion Scots Guards, in service dress and grey overcoats, and preceded by a band playing "Keep the Home Fires Burning," marched to the station on their way to reinforce the 2nd Battalion which is going from the Aldershot Command.

CLASH IN CHAPEL.

Soldiers v. Labour Pickets.

Shanghai, April 7. An armed clash took place in Chapel last evening between soldiers and some labour pickets, as a result of which there were a number of casualties. Enmity between Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's soldiers and the labour pickets is becoming very marked.

HANKOW'S "RED" TERROR.

Intense Anti-Foreignism.

Shanghai, April 7. According to American women refugees from Hankow (who have asked that their names be not published for fear of reprisals on their fathers, husbands and brothers still unevacuated) the anti-foreignism there and especially anti-Britishism has reached an amazing pitch since the Communist domination.

The lower class Chinese are turbulent and insulting especially since the Nanking affair, which Nationalist propaganda has represented as a British and American slaughter of peaceful inhabitants. No foreigners, except "Red" Russians, dare to walk from the British Consulate except on the waterfront within easy reach of foreign warships, without personal danger.

The Russians are provided with identification badges which secure immunity from molestation. The two foreign newspapers are still closed down, the Labour Union prohibiting, upon penalty of severe punishment, any Chinese working for them.

DE PINEDO'S PLANE DESTROYED.

LEAP FOR LIFE BY TWO OCCUPANTS.

U.S. ARMY PLANE OFFERED.

New York, April 7.

A message from Roosevelt, Arizona, says that the world flyer, Marquis de Pinedo, was preparing to continue his journey to San Diego when his machine caught fire and was totally destroyed.

De Pinedo was unharmed.

Later, De Pinedo and his colleagues saved their lives by jumping overboard into the lake, from which the machine was preparing to rise.

U. S. Offers a Machine.

Washington, April 6.

The War Department has offered De Pinedo a Flying Corps plane to complete his flight around the United States.

The Marquis de Pinedo originally intended a world flight, but modified it to a flight across the Atlantic to South America, then round North America and home via the Azores. He ascended at Sardinia on February 13, and flew to North Africa and then South America via Cape Verde islands, arriving at Brazil on February 22, after a forced descent off the coast in which his machine was slightly damaged.

He reached Georgetown, British Guiana, on March 26, after a difficult series of flights over the Brazilian wildernesses.

STOP PRESS.

ALARMING HANKOW SITUATION.

Shanghai, April 7.

The latest wireless news from Hankow indicates that the Japanese are determinedly defending their Concession on which Chinese troops are not permitted to trespass.

There is already a landing party of 300 on shore and this will be doubled on the arrival of the Japanese cruiser Tenryu.

The general situation is reported to be steadily growing worse. Lawlessness is on the increase, and Hankow is being gradually emptied of all its foreign residents. Russians and Germans are now hurriedly joining the general exodus.

The Chinese population are distinctly apprehensive over the trend of events, and a general atmosphere of uneasiness prevails in the native districts.

In accordance with the decision to completely evacuate the up-river areas, British gunboats with Consuls and communities, have been brought down to Hankow from Chungking, Ichang, Changsha and Chenglin.

The "Red" Hand Apparent.

Shanghai, April 7. Refugees from Hankow state that the life of Mr. Schwartz, the American Editor of one of the newspapers which have been closed down, who has been particularly outspoken against Bolshevism, has been frequently threatened, and he dare not go outside the French Concession, where he lives, without several pickets following menacingly. Pickets recently burned his motor car.

The latest posters, obviously not of Chinese origin, picture wolves attacking "Imperialists."

"It is quite clear," said one American woman, "that agents from Moscow are working overtime to clear out the British and Americans from China, and meanwhile kill their trade, especially the British; and it must be admitted that they are doing their job real well."

TO-DAY.

Dollar on demand 2/- 7/16

MARSHAL CHIANG.

TALK OF PENDING DISMISSAL.

SHANGHAI POSITION FEARED.

In spite of semi-official denials, the report persisted yesterday (says the N. C. Daily News of Saturday last) that the Political Bureau in Hankow had promulgated an order dismissing Chiang Kai-shek as Commander-in-Chief of the Kuomintang military forces. According to this report, the Communists insist that he shall be relieved of his office because he has been acting in Shanghai independently of the Political Bureau. It is only natural that this report should have been denied when officials close to Marshal Chiang were questioned about it.

An Inevitable Step.

In Kuomintang circles in Shanghai, it was freely stated that even if the preliminary report on this question is not altogether accurate, some act of this nature is inevitable.

It is known that, when he was in Nanchang, Marshal Chiang appealed to the Third International to withdraw the presence of Comrade Borodin from China that the relations between China and Soviet Russia might not altogether be ruined by Comrade Borodin's arrogance. Instead of Borodin leaving China, the recent meetings of the Central Executive Committee strengthened his position. While Marshal Chiang's armies were adding territory to the Kuomintang, his secretaries in Hankow and Wuchang were being regarded as counter-revolutionaries. The breach is now coming to a point where straddling is impossible. No one within Kuomintang circles attempts to suggest that there is even a possibility of peace. They all wonder what will happen next.

Army Generally Pro-Chiang.

On April 1st, a number of Cantonese generals came to Shanghai to confer with Marshal Chiang. It is known that most of the generals and officers in the Kuomintang army and most of the Whampoa cadets are supporting Chiang but it is not known how far the Communist virus has affected the soldiers in the field.

Hankow communists have been particularly worried, because of Marshal Chiang's efforts to come closer to the people of Shanghai both Chinese and foreigners. In Canton and Nanchang, Marshal Chiang's habit was to isolate himself so that he saw only military men and Kuomintang leaders, while the so-called civil officials and their Communist agents were working among the people. Just as the Communists were able to steal the Kuomintang machinery because the Kuomintang leaders turned over to them propaganda activities, so that those who reached the masses were usually Communists, so has Marshal Chiang permitted them to work even among his own troops. He is now apparently adopting some of their tactics, particularly the idea of meeting people directly, even if he does not answer all questions put to him.

Hankow Growing Nervous.

The Communists fear that Marshal Chiang will be able to win enough strength in Shanghai to discredit or minimize the importance of the Communist Government in Hankow. They are particularly worried that he might win some diplomatic victory here which would weaken their hold on the populace as their strongest slogans now are that they forced the British to surrender Hankow and Kukiang. The fight then is coming to a head and one can only end this account of it by the question which is being asked in all Chinese circles. Who will win and what will be the effect of a victory?

SUMMER TIME.

TO BEGIN ON SUNDAY.

London, April 7. Summer Time begins at two o'clock in the morning on April

CHINA DEBATE IN COMMONS.

OUTLINE OF BRITAIN'S POLICY.

A RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT NECESSARY.

IN TOUCH WITH AMERICA.

The China debate in the House of Commons was characterised by a full statement by the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the present situation in China, and the policy the Government is adopting in view of recent events.

Labour members appealed for efforts to come to terms with the Chinese, and Sir Austen Chamberlain pointed out that every effort at conciliation had been made, but no definite settlement was possible until there was a really responsible Chinese Government, with authority to enforce an agreement, with which to treat.

He stated that the British policy broadly followed that set out in December and February. The Nanking outrages, of which he gave a summary, as well as outrages elsewhere, showed the lack of authority on the part of the Nationalist Government. The Powers were in agreement as to a demand for reparations, but the precise terms of enforcement had yet to be arranged.

London, April 6. ready to negotiate as circum-

The China debate in the House of Commons made it possible to meet of Commons was initiated by Mr. Chinese national aspirations, and Ramsay MacDonald, who declared remove special conditions necessitated by the past Chinese history, so force had considerably increased soon as China could protect the difficulties of negotiation and foreigner in China and give him had not increased the security of the same security for justice, life and property as a Chinese could obtain in England, or we could obtain in any civilised country. Britain had no interest in China except to live on terms of peace and friendship with the Chinese people, just as the great mass of Chinese had no other interest than to live on terms of peace and friendship with Britain if they were allowed to do so; in face of the fact that the government was unable or unwilling to control its troops and protect foreigners, we must take such precautions as we could for the protection of our own people pursuing their lawful employment.

Our Liberal Policy.

Sir Austen Chamberlain said we had taken the lead in our efforts to negotiate, and in the declaration of the most liberal policy ever proposed to China. We had shown that despite provocation we earnestly sought to settle these difficult questions in a friendly spirit, and recognised everything legitimate in Chinese national aspirations, and attempted to lay broad, firm foundations for future peaceful relations with the Chinese; but how could an agreement be made with people who were unable to execute the terms? How could he negotiate with the Cantonese Government in the face of the outrages at Nanking and the failure to give protection at Hankow and other places, or to do anything in the case of anti-foreign propaganda.

"We must have the knowledge that there exists in China an authority which not only undertakes to protect life and property but is in a position to do so and exercise its power, before we can run any further risks to the lives and interests of our own people. Our policy remains the same. I recognise the old treaties are out-of-date, and we must move forward to a new system, but the Chinese must move too, and currently, but before we can carry this policy further we must know what will be the attitude of responsible Chinese authority with regard to the outrages at Nanking."

The Outrages Instanced.

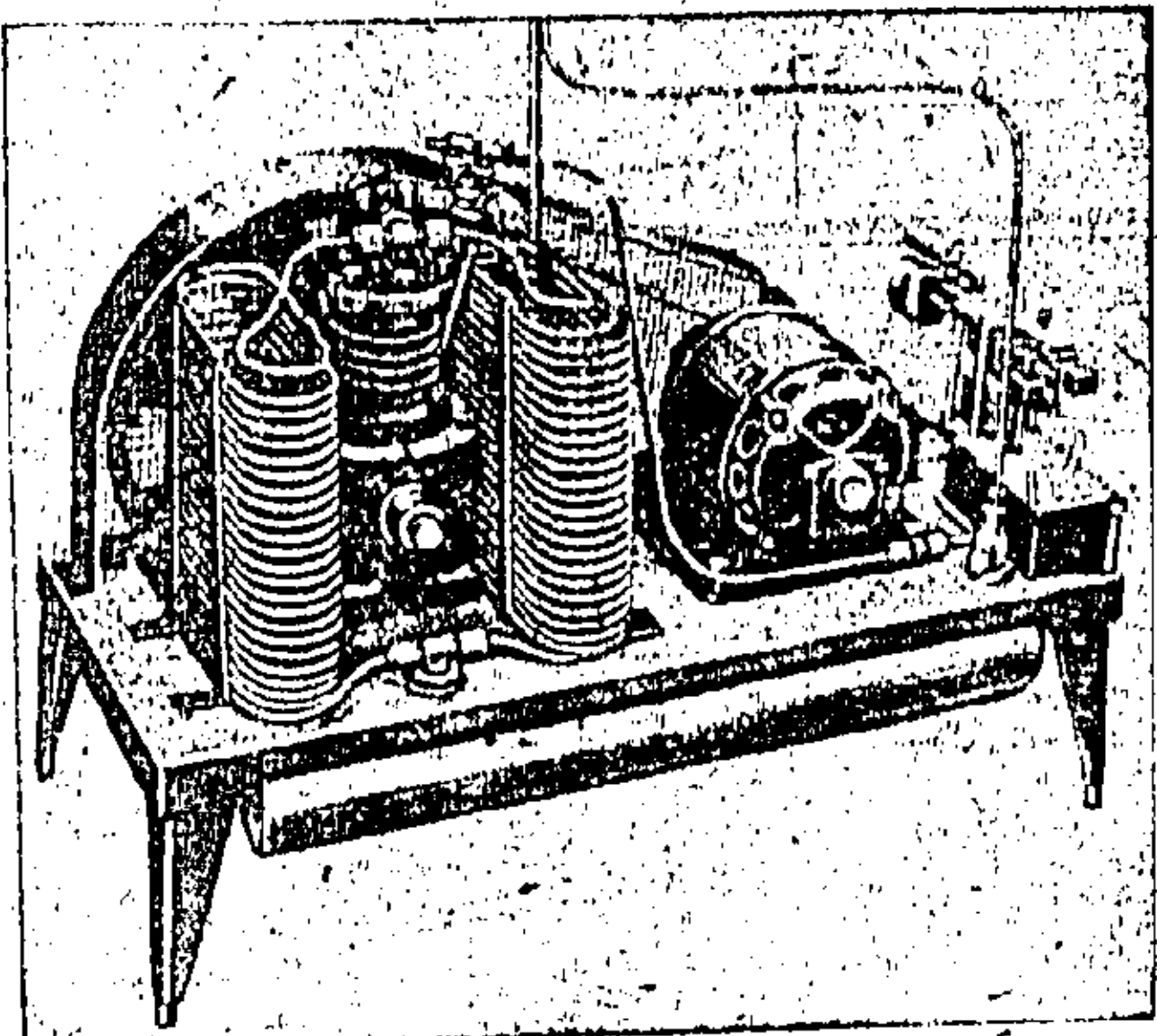
Sir Austen reinforced his case by citing reports of looting at places which have come under the Nationalists' control, notably at Chinkiang and Kukiang, and offences against foreigners at Ichang, where such conduct was previously unknown. Sir Austen commented on the fact that the Opposition to-day had not put any resolution, whereas at the debate on China they called for the immediate recall of the forces on route to China. He asked whether Mr. MacDonald would renew that demand to-day. He said it was only if the Cantonese recognition of the Nationalist Government was secured that the ordinary

Foreign Minister Replies.

Sir Austen Chamberlain emphasised that the whole city of Shanghai had been created by foreigners. He pointed out that while the Chinese could settle anywhere in England and enjoy freedom and justice and own property, no foreigner could own property in China outside the Concession. We were in China in the midst of the ordinary

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CITY TRANSPORT.

MR. L. C. F. BELLAMY'S
PAPER.

An interesting paper, forecasting the eventual electrification of all suburban railway lines in England, and comparing transportation facilities in China with those obtaining in America and Great Britain, was read by Mr. L. C. F. Bellamy, A. M. I. E. E., M. Inst. T., the general manager of the Hongkong Tramways Company, to members of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong, last night.

The meeting, over which Mr. J. Ormiston presided, was well attended. Introducing Mr. Bellamy, the chairman said how very pleased the members of the Institute were to see him there. He assured Mr. Bellamy on behalf of the Committee that they were very grateful for his kind assistance towards the consummation of their efforts to provide six technical papers during the present Session.

Mr. Ormiston added that he was distinctly pleased to welcome such a good attendance of members and their friends, which was encouraging both to the lecturer and the Committee responsible for the arrangement of the paper. He was sure they would all be keenly interested in Mr. Bellamy's discourse as the paper was full of valuable and instructive information.

Mr. Bellamy was at one time doubtful regarding the arrival of "The Trolley Bus on the Film" but he was glad to say that it had arrived in time.

The paper was entitled "Urban and Suburban Transport," and in part Mr. Bellamy said:

In a little book entitled "Pegasus" Colonel F. J. C. Fuller says "The crucial problem to-day is movement in all its forms. If to-morrow you can move twice the speed you can to-day you will have twice the time at your disposal to work in." It is not gold standards and other such rubbish which produces wealth, it is work, and if, to-morrow, you have twice as much time to work in as you have to-day, your existing wealth will be doubled.

There are certain obvious flaws in this argument but it is not in dispute that—within reasonable economic limits—rapid transit is urgently called for to-day.

The grotesque feature about this, however, is that street passenger transport in the down-town area of our large cities is going the other way; it is becoming slower every year. Rapid transit on the street surface in the central districts of London, New York and many other large cities is now impossible. Twenty years ago, one did the journey from London Bridge to say, Euston, in a hansom cab in less time than one takes to-day in a taxi.

This state of affairs is, to a large extent, due to an amazing tolerance which permits the choking of main thoroughfares by all sorts and conditions of vehicle, the chief London offenders—from the point of view of the conservation of street space—being the coster-monger's barrow and the Rolls Royce car. The former is generally to be seen in any traffic jam in Cheapside E.C. whilst the latter, occupying almost as much precious roadway as a motor bus, carries only one-tenth the number of passengers.

Electrification of Railways.

What are the economic considerations underlying railway electrification?

So far as long distance trains on main lines are concerned some say it is an expensive luxury. That except for eliminating cinders and smoke there is no advantage to be derived from adopting electric traction between, for example, King's Cross and Glasgow. Just as there is little or nothing to be gained in a petrol-electric bus over an ordinary gear-driven bus for long non-stop runs so does there appear to be no great incentive to the adoption of electric traction on long non-stop express trains. It is the suburban service which

is everywhere crying out for electrification.

The rapid and smooth acceleration of the electric train coupled with the elimination of shunting operations at termini (which mean that rolling stock can be on remunerative service for so much longer during a working day) are two factors which will cause all suburban services round the great cities to be electrified in the near future. With stations fairly close together—as they must be on the outskirts of a large city—a steam train cannot use its maximum speed because as soon as this is attained braking for the next station must be commenced. With electric traction, on the other hand, acceleration at "three feet per second" (which is now usual on the Underground) produces a speed of 40 M. P. H. after 20 seconds.

The cost of electrification is not nearly so gigantic as is popularly supposed. It has been calculated by the President of the Institute of Transport that the actual electrification of the line need not cost more than £25,000 per mile of double track. This of course is on the third rail system which is cheaper than the overhead system.

In both France and Spain railway electrification is going forward, chiefly with overhead equipment at 1,500 volts whilst in Japan the Government has commenced a scheme which involves the eventual electrification of some 9,000 miles of track.

London Traffic.

Than this there are few more fascinating problems but within the limits of this paper it will have to be treated in very brief fashion.

When a city reaches a certain area, say a radius of ten miles, surface transport becomes totally inadequate except for the comparatively short distance traffic. I will not dwell on elevated railways. Perhaps the most famous example is the Boston Elevated although I believe the Liverpool Overhead Railway was among the first—if not the first—elevated railway ever constructed.

It is, however, to be in spite of their great initial cost—that we must look for an alleviation of the traffic congestion in our great cities. As to the authority which is to foot the bill, we have in most provincial cities in Great Britain (with the notable exception of Bristol), municipal transport undertakings, and presumably when, say, Birmingham, Glasgow and Manchester find they can no longer manage their traffic problems without underground railways, Parliament will sanction the necessary municipal loans and such cities will have no difficulty in raising the money at say five or six per cent. on the security of the civic rates. Then if the operation of these does not result in sufficient revenue to cover operating costs, depreciation, interest and sinking fund charges, poor old John Citizen will require to make good the deficit each year. In London, however, it is not so simple. Would you nationalize London passenger transport? I imagine the answer to this question is an emphatic negative.

London "Pirates."

If, however, it is to be left to private enterprise who is going to put their money into a venture that may not produce a four per cent. return? And why is there in this city of over 7,000,000 people a doubt as to the financial success of adequate transit facilities? The answer is "stupid, unregulated, costly competition." It is true that the London General Omnibus Co. is controlled by the same group that controls the Underground but when the L. G. O. Company kept only a reasonable number of buses paralleling the tubes they found themselves at the mercy of independent bus companies (so called "pirates") who without any obligations to the public—packed the most remunerative routes with their buses and thus upset the equilibrium which the responsible body was endeavouring to maintain between the surface and underground traffic. To use a Ministry of Transport expression it is these "irregular incursions of irresponsible carriers" that have

contributed most largely to the London traffic chaos.

There is, in my opinion, only one alternative to unified management and co-ordinated control of all the London transport agencies and that is a London transport dictator. I go further and say that there is a man who possesses the skill, experience, character and temperament which such an appointment would demand. That man is Lord Ashfield.

Urban Passenger Transport.

It is obvious that rural districts and small towns cannot afford—nor do sound economics permit of—high capital expenditure and the motor bus has been an inestimable boon in these as in dozens of other cases where the motor bus can be cited as the only possible vehicle to adopt. If only their municipal leaders had been less impatient and had waited a few years small towns like Keighley, Ipswich, Colchester, Chesterfield, Carlisle, West Hartlepool, Barrow, Kilmarnock, Gloucester, Luton, Swindon, Yarmouth and several other places of from 50,000 to 80,000 inhabitants would never have had tramways. They were all so anxious, however, to emulate Glasgow and make great profits out of half-penny fares that they embarked on comparatively large capital expenditure they would not now do if they were starting de novo. A tramway track is not only expensive to lay and maintain but whereas a motor bus track costs the bus owners nothing, the fact of putting rails into the ground makes the track a rateable hereditament.

Added to all this is the anomaly that the only road users who do not wear out the track paving are the tramcars themselves. On the other hand the operating costs of tramcar operation are much less than the operation of buses of equal seating capacity. Whether therefore any given town is justified—on economic grounds—in installing a tramway rather than a motor bus system depends largely upon the extent to which the large capital expenditure represented in the tramway track (if constructed) would be used. If the traffic is so sparse that only a 20-minute service is called for then that capital expenditure would be virtually wasted by lying idle for most of its life—except when being worn out by other forms of transport at the expense of the tramway authority.

If, however, the traffic is heavy enough to warrant say a 6-minute service then—certain other

(Continued on Page 8.)

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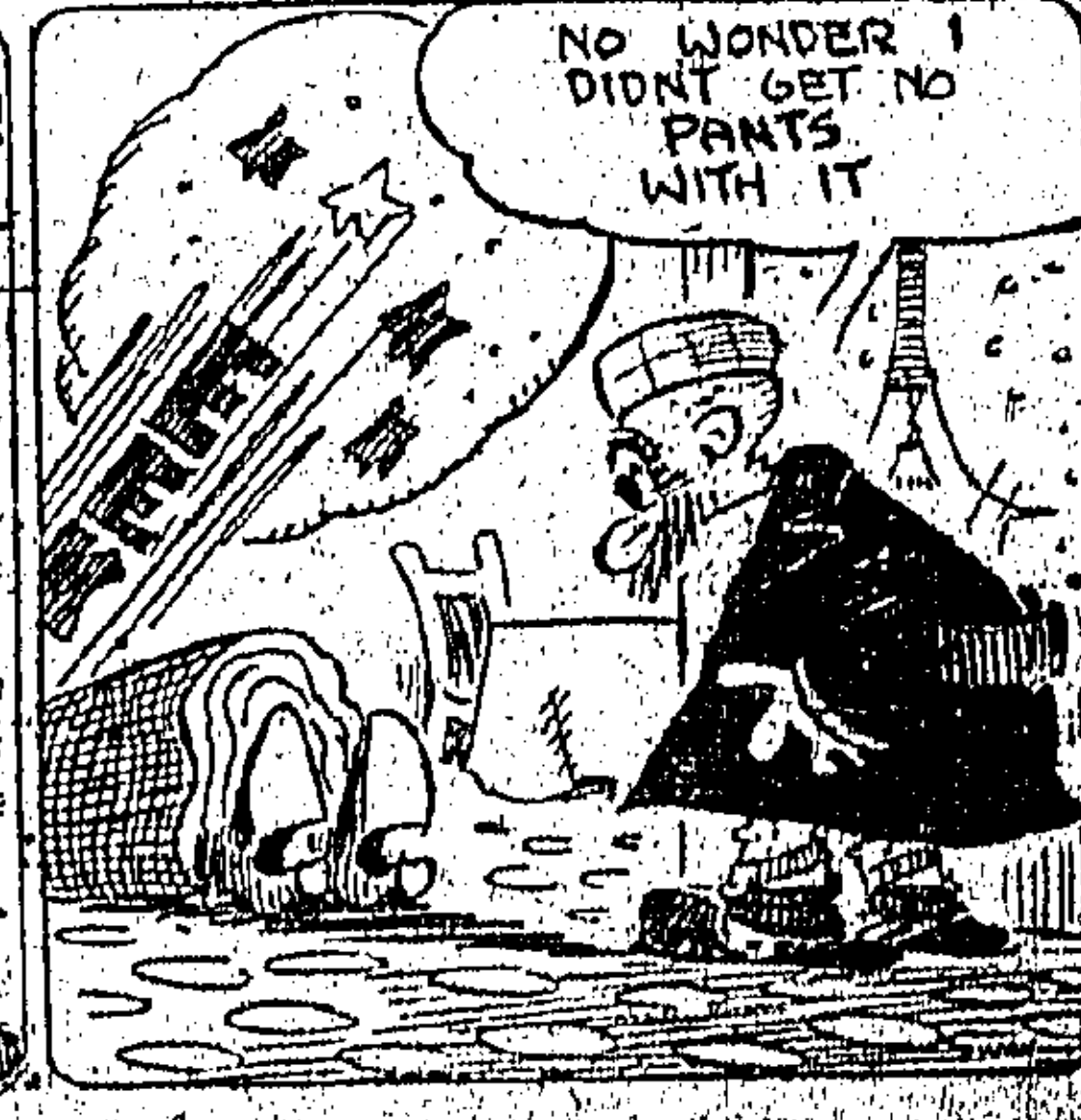


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By Swan





SHANGHAI FOOTBALLERS.—Photograph shows the two teams which met in the final of the Tsz Ling Cup football competition at Shanghai. They are old rivals. In striped jerseys are the St. Xavier's eleven, who won the cup after extra time had been played. The Hanbury boys on the right went absolutely to pieces in the extra time, and allowed no fewer than five goals to be scored against them.



SUZANNE'S MANAGER.—Baldwin M. Baldwin, heir to the "Lucky" Baldwin millions, who recently went to France with Suzanne Lenglen, as her manager.

A Reminder



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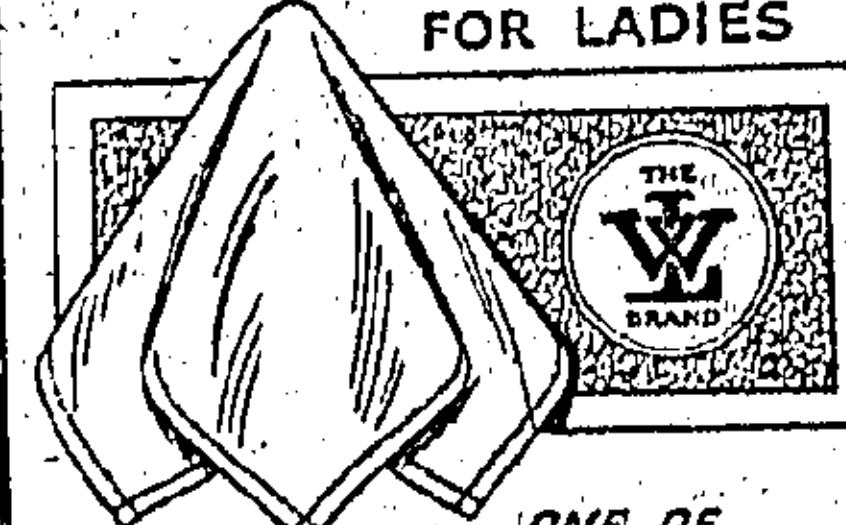
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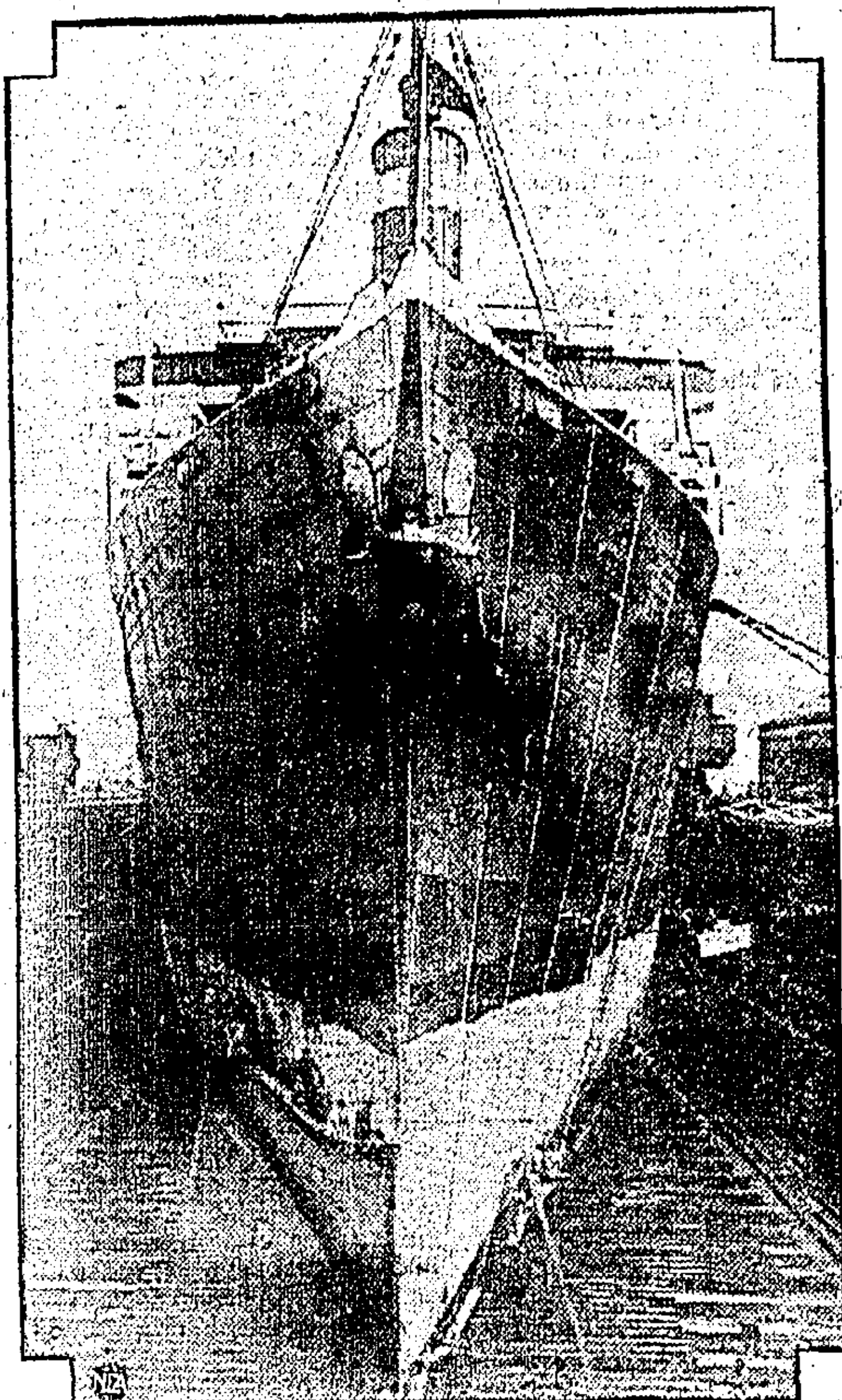
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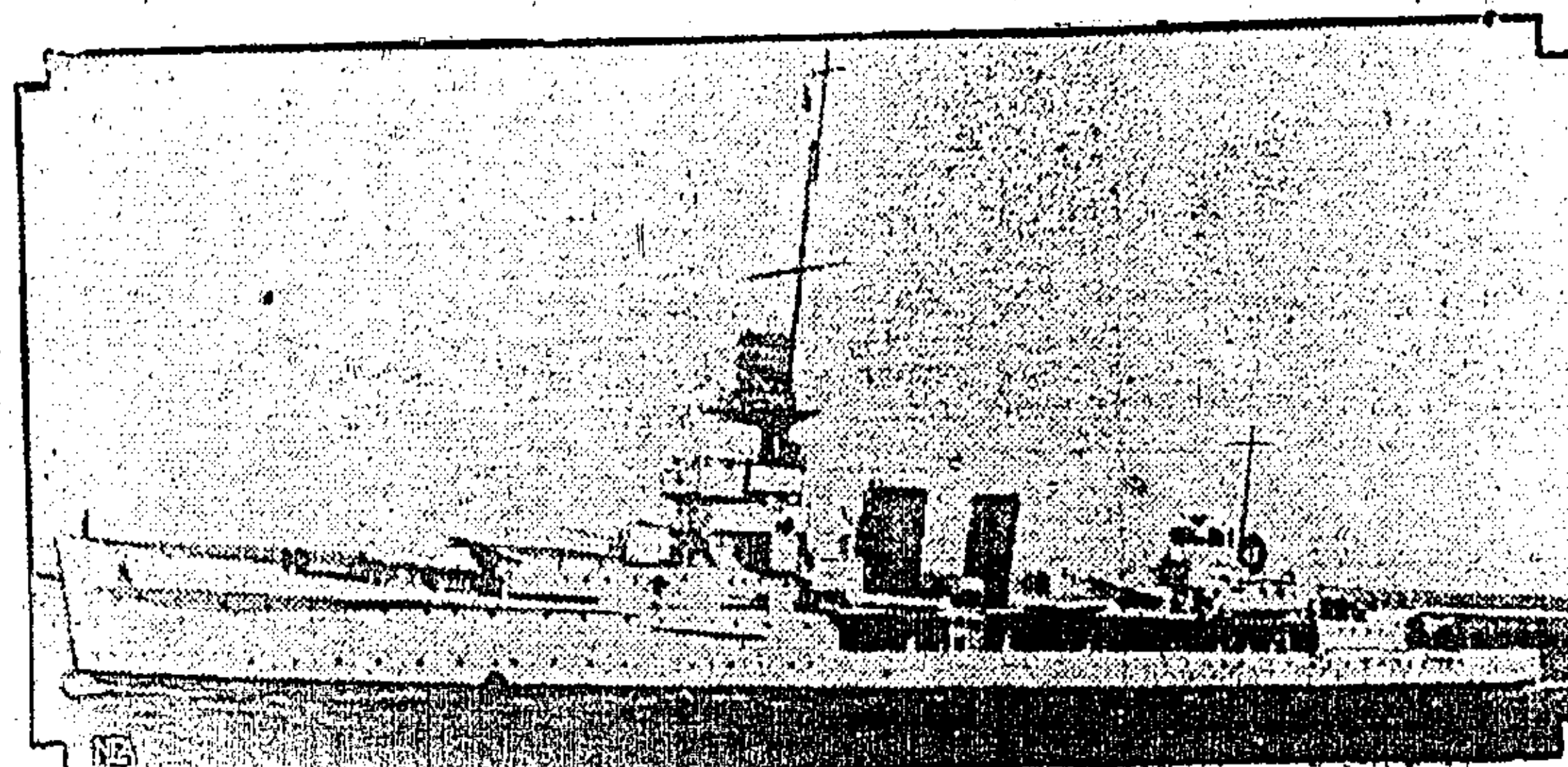
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.



HIGH AND DRY.—The towering height of the great Leviathan shows here with all its impressiveness as the ship rests in drydock at Boston for its annual winter overhauling. Painters are busy on puny scaffolds at her giant bow, while farther astern great cranes reach their arms to lift some of the superstructure in place.



FREE RIDES TO SCHOOL.—A free train ride to school every morning and home every evening is the unique contribution to education provided by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. for children of its employees in southern Colorado mining camps. The train stops at crossings and mining camps for the 160 pupils it carries. The railroad runs through mountains where highways would cost millions of dollars.



FORMERLY ON CHINA STATION.—This is the British cruiser Colombo (formerly on the China Station) which was ordered by the admiralty to Corinto, Nicaragua, to stand by as a refuge for English nationals who might seek safety from the warring Diaz and Sacasa political factions. Because of its bearing on the Monroe Doctrine, the dispatch of the Colombo to Central America created a mild sensation in official Washington though President Coolidge later announced that there could be no objection to it so long as no British forces were landed.



WEDDING BELLS AT SHANGHAI CATHEDRAL.—Group taken after the wedding of Mr. Edward C. Watson and Miss Winifred May Florence Nash, at Shanghai. The bridesmaid was Miss Nora Day and the best man Mr. Wilfred Allen. Included in the group also are Messrs. Day and Brownrigg, ushers, and Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Nash, parents of the bride.



CINEMA STAR.—Estelle Taylor, whose startling performance with John Barrymore in "Don Juan," has given her her big chance.

The Hongkong Telegraph

1-3 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.
Every afternoon except Sunday.
Annual Subscription H.K. \$36.00
Outports..... 43.20
Foreign Countries..... 50.40
For advertising rates apply to the Manager.

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"TELEGRAPH" HONGKONG.
CODES:—A. B. C. 5th Edition
Bentley, Western Union.
[TELEPHONE C. No. 1]

Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$1.00
(\$1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are awaiting collection:—
1392, 1342, 1397, 1441, 1444,
1456, 1462, 1453, 1512, 1516,
5, 26, 32, 38, 72, 80, 88,
101, 102, 161, 174, 168, 191,
194.

BOARD RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL.—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and suites of rooms. Full board from \$95, \$110, \$130 monthly. Large commodious rooms, also daily rates; five minutes from ferry, next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.357.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—55, Kennedy Road. Apply Young, Tel. C.906 and C.551.

TO LET.—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms, 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

TO LET.—European Flat, 29A, Kennedy Road 4 rooms 2 bathrooms servants quarters. Apply Telephone C.547.

COMMODOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

KOWLOON HOUSE near ferry, five rooms, furnished for one year or longer. Linen and cutlery included. Half may be sublet by principal tenant. Small investors, Tel. C.4630.

TO LET.—Furnished. Promptly. 5 room house on The Peak. Modern Sanitation. Double Tennis Court and Garden. Apply Box No. 202, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET FURNISHED, or sold, from 1st June, 1927. Forebank West, Magazine Gap. Six rooms. Modern Sanitation, Garage. Apply F. M. Crawford, care of Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

TO LET.—From 1st May, "10, Mountain View," Peak, two stories, five rooms, three bath rooms, servants' quarters recently repaired and renovated. Apply DEACONS, Prince's Building.

TO LET.—SHIPPING OFFICES in Connaught Road Central, Nos. 16, 18 & 19, Ground Floors; Nos. 16, 17 & 18, First Floor; No. 15, Second Floor. Please apply S. K. Trust Ltd., 29, Connaught Road, Central.

FURNISHED FLAT.—On Peak to let: two bedrooms with bathrooms, two reception rooms and enclosed verandah. Modern Sanitation. Immediate Possession. Apply Box No. 203 care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

CHEUNG CHAU.—To be let from 1st April, furnished bungalow, three bedrooms, large and well stocked garden, electric light, ideal bijou residence near beaches and ferry. Particulars from Box No. 187, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—One very suitable and convenient office room on second floor of the South East corner section of Prince's Building. Immediate possession. For terms, etc. Apply to Secretary, Prince's Building and Land Co., Ltd. Telephone No. C.916.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

We have this day authorised Mr. James Orniston to sign per procreation for our firm.

REISS, MASSEY & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, April 4th, 1927.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned goods, at present in No. 50 godown of the above named Company at Kowloon, in the name of THE CANADA TRADING CO., will be disposed of unless taken delivery of on or before the 14th instant.

Lot 99372—10 Barrels Neutral Spirits, stored
1st April, 1920.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1927.

STAR THEATRE

COMING: COMING:

WILBUR PLAYERS

PRESENTING
LATEST LONDON

AND
NEW YORK
COMEDIES & DRAMAS

Watch for opening date.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—Unfurnished European Residence at No. 4, Felix Villas, Mt. Davis, Pokfulam. Modern Conveniences including flush system, splendid view, Regular Bus service. Apply F. A. Joseph, Esq., Prince's Building, 2nd Floor, Tel. C.916.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One French Dinner Service for 18 people comprising 155 pieces, quite new original cost \$295 make offers G.P.O. Box No. 598.

FOR SALE.—One seven passenger Hudson super-six car, complete with standard factory and special equipment. Has been kept and maintained in excellent condition. Will be sold for first reasonable offer. Apply box No. 204, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

For 26 years permanent secretary to the Friendly Mechanics' Lodge of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, Mr. J. J. Ley, of Bristol, has resigned.

THE CHINA CRISIS

DURING THE PRESENT CRISIS, MANY LOCAL RESIDENTS HAVE INSTRUCTED US TO MAIL A DAILY COPY OF "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" TO FRIENDS ABROAD.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE YOUR FRIENDS TO RECEIVE AUTHENTIC ACCOUNTS OF EVENTS DAY BY DAY, SEND US INSTRUCTIONS AND WE WILL DO THE REST.

Rates—
British Empire.....\$3.60
per month.
Foreign Countries.....\$4.20
per month.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on FRIDAY,
the 8th April, 1927,
commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 10A, Mody Road.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture, comprising:—

Upholstered Chesterfield couch and Armchairs, Tables, Pictures, Ornaments, Brass fenders.

Dining table, Teak Sideboard, Glass cabinet, Crockery, Glassware.

Teak bedsteads, Teak Wardrobes with bevelled mirror, Dressing tables with bevelled mirrors, Marble top washstands, etc., etc.

(Most of the above furniture by Powell's Ltd.)

also

Four fine Axminster Carpets, and
One Pianola in fine condition.

On View from Thursday, the 7th April, 1927.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on SATURDAY,
the 9th April, 1927,
commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

3 Cases Tool Steel.
1 Steel Tank.
3 Cases Medicine.
5 Drums Ship's Composition Paint.

3 Cases Rough Cast Glass.
4 Bags Broken Glass.
6 Bales Old Newspaper.
3 Cases Sardines.
1 Coil Wire Rope.

A Quantity of Samples and Miscellaneous Goods, comprising:—
Hats, Collars, Ties, Tools, etc., etc.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on MONDAY,
the 11th April, 1927,
commencing at 10.30 a.m.

at No. 3, Highburgh Terrace, The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hungghom.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

(Particulars from Catalogue.)

One Victrola.
One Good Rich Sewing Machine.

On View from Sunday, the 10th April, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on TUESDAY,
the 12th April, 1927,
commencing at 10.30 a.m.

at Messrs. Trollope & Colls' Yard, (Corner of Nathan & Salisbury Roads), Kowloon.

One Concrete Mixer "Victoria" Direct Driven with 350 Volt Motor, etc.

Three Concrete Mixers with Separate Motors, etc.

One Concrete Mixer "Miller" complete with 3 H.P. Petrol Engine and Magnet, mounted on Truck with Road Wheels.

Two Centrifugal Pumps.
Six Chain Blocks.

Eight "Jubilee" Side Tippling Waggon.

One Electric Portable Drill.
One Fairbanks Scale.

One Howe Scale.
also
4½ Tons Lipseed Oil Putty.

A Quantity of Miscellaneous Gear, comprising:—
Blocks, Hoists, Vices, Drills, Bolts and Nuts, Tools, etc., etc.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1927.

BRITISH MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

POSSIBLE CALLS ON ARMY FOR CHINA.

War Office proposals for holding military manoeuvres on a large scale this year are likely to be cancelled owing to the possible calls on the Army for service in China.

"No decision has been reached at present," an official of the War Office told a *Daily Chronicle* representative, "but in any case brigade and divisional training will be carried out as usual."

There will also be a combined attack and attempted landing at Portsmouth in which both naval and military forces—the latter comprising an infantry brigade—will take part.

These operations will probably be conducted on somewhat similar lines to those in Cromarty Firth last autumn, when Royal Marines and a detachment of the Black Watch landed at dawn, supported by the guns of the Atlantic Fleet, and attacked a wireless station on the Hill of Nigg.

Aeroplanes played an important and picturesque part in the operations, swooping down on the cutters that landed the attacking party.

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:—

Banks.
Hongkong Bank, \$1,050 s.
Chartered Bank, \$21 s.
Mercantile A. & B., \$32 s.
Mercantile C., \$13 s.
E. and O., \$9 s.
East Asia, \$68 b.

Marine Ins.
Canton Ins., \$66 s.
China Underwriters, \$80 b.
North China, \$145 s.
Union Ins., \$289 s.
Yantai Ins., \$38 s.

Fire Ins.
China Fires, \$205 b.
Hongkong Fire, \$500 b.

Shipping
Douglases, \$31 n.
Steamboats, \$19 s.
Tugs, \$110 n.
Indo-China, (Pref.) \$30 s.
Shell Trans., 95/- n.
Star Ferries, \$53 s.
Waterboats, \$14 n.

Refineries.
China Sugars, \$20 s.
Malabons, \$31 n.

Mining.
Bonguets, \$1.60 b.
Kailans, 33/- n.
Langkats, \$12 n.
Shai Exploration, \$14 n.
Shanghai Loans, \$14 n.
Raubs, \$4 n.
Tonohs, 21/- n.
Ural Caspians, 8/- n.

Docks, etc.
Kowloon Wharves, \$100 s.
Whampoa Docks, \$40 n.
Hongkongs, \$150 n.
New Engineering, \$15 n.
Shanghai Docks, \$101 n.

Lands, Hotels, etc.
H. and S. Hotels, \$6.90 s.
H.K. Lands, \$52 n.
Realty, \$5 b.
Territorials, \$24 s.
Humphreys, \$12 s.
Princes Bldgs, \$89 n.
Rural Lands, \$1 s.

Cottons.
Ewo Cottons, \$1.75 n.
Orientals, \$1.2 s.
Shai Cottons, \$1.54 n.

Buses, Trams.
China Buses, \$1.9 s.
Tramways, \$20 s.
Peak Trams, (old) \$15 s.
Spore Tractions, 11/- s.
Taxis, \$1 s.

Miscellaneous.
Amusements, \$1.60 n.
Canton Icos, \$5 n.
Coments (Comb.) \$7 n.
China Lights, \$14 s.
China Prov., \$3.90 b.
Constructions, \$2.30 n.
Dairy Farms, \$15 s.
Der A. Wing, \$5 n.
H'kong Electric, \$49 s.
Macao Electric, \$35 b.
Ropes (Old) \$10 s.
Lano Crawfords, \$7 b.
Mackintosh, \$19 s.
Sincors, \$8 s.
United Asbestos, \$20 n.
Watsons, \$12 n.
Powells, \$6 s.
Telephone, 3.85 n.

HUGE AEROPLANE.

A HUNDRED-SEATER.

A huge, bodiless aeroplane, weighing 50 tons and capable of carrying 100 passengers and a crew of 12, is described for the first time by a writer in a recent number of *Airways* magazine.

The idea of a bodiless aeroplane, consisting only of a gigantic flying wing, was first conceived by the famous German Professor Junkers in 1910. Now, 20 years after, his plans are assuming definite shape, and at the great Junkers works at Dessau a huge flying wing is being built up on a sectional system, each compartment being constructed separately, for assembly later on to form the complete machine.

The total span of the giant wing is about 240 feet, and inside are 10 rooms, comprising passengers and crew's quarters, engine room, kitchens, saloons, wireless room, and a postal sorting office. These compartments all lie in the centre of the wing, each end being reserved for luggage and combustible articles. A wide corridor runs through the centre of the machine, at the forward end of which are the bedrooms, smoking, drawing, writing, and reading rooms. At the other end are the kitchen, pantry, wireless room, post office, and crew's cabins.

Projecting from the main wing, and 60 feet apart, are two great floats surmounted by a smaller elevating plane. These floats are primarily intended for landing on, and taking off from water, but each also contains four pairs of landing wheels which can be wound up inside the floats when alighting on the water. The space inside these gigantic floats is not wasted, for in each is a dining room with seating for 35 passengers.

The power plant of this levitating air is to be four engines, each 1000 h.p., and at present it is proposed to house all four engines in a central engine-room, and to supply power to the propellers by means of gas-turbines and compressed air. The engines themselves will, if present tests prove satisfactory, be fitted with twin pistons to each cylinder, one working against the other to afford compression.

The "J.1000," as this flying wing is called, will have a top speed of 125 m.h.p., and it is expected to be ready for its trial flights before the end of the year.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

RADIO TELEGRAMS may now be accepted for Hongkong under the same conditions and at the same rates as for Canton.

Durable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

During the interruption of the Hongkong-Macao cable service the Macao Radio Station will remain open for the exchange of telegrams with Hongkong from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. The Hongkong Station is always open and messages are accepted at any time throughout the 24 hours.

Letters and postcards only for the United Kingdom and Europe will be forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

The Radio Telegraph Service between Hongkong and Swatow has been resumed and telegrams for Swatow are now accepted under the same conditions and at the same rates as for Canton.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Australia and Manila	Changto	April 8.
Japan and Shanghai	Kamo Maru	April 8.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	Emp. of Russia	April 9.
Europe via Negapatam (letters and papers London, 10th March)	Yuensang	April 9.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Korea Maru	April 11.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pros. Polk	April 11.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pros. Taft	April 11.
Japan and Shanghai	General Metzinger	April 12.
Japan and Shanghai	Devanha	April 15.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	Pros. McKinley	April 17.
Straits	Hakone Maru	April 17.
Australia and Manila	Mishima Maru	April 22.
Japan	Aki Maru	April 22.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Straits and Parrels for Germany via Hamburg	Anhalt	Thurs., Apr. 7, 4.30 p.m.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Chengtu	Thurs., Apr. 7, 5 p.m.
Amoy	Namsang	Thurs., Apr. 7, 5 p.m.
Port Bayard	Tai Sze Ma	Thurs., Apr. 7, 5 p.m.
Swatow	Chakang	Thurs., Apr. 7, 5 p.m.
Saigon and South Africa	Haweli Maru	Fri., April 8, 8.30 a.m.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Carmanthenshire	Fri., April 8, 8.30 a.m.
Haiphong	Devawongse	Fri., Apr. 8, 10.30 a.m.
Java via Batavia	Tjikarang	Fri., Apr. 8, 11.30 a.m.
Manila	Toucer	Fri., April 8, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haining	Fri., Apr. 8, 1 p.m.
Saigon	Prosper	Fri., Apr. 8, 2.30 p.m.
Shanghai	Soochow	Fri., Apr. 8, 5 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Kamo Maru	Sat., Apr. 9, Registration, 8.45 a.m. Letters, 9.30 a.m.
(Due Marseilles 3th May).		
Straits and Calcutta	Kumsang	Sat., Apr. 9, Parcels, noon. Letters, 1 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hozan Maru	Sun., Apr. 10, 8.30 a.m.
Manila	Emp. of Russia	Sun., Apr. 10, 9 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Rhyber	Mon., April 11, Parcels, 10 a.m. Registration, 1.45 p.m. Letters, 2.30 p.m.
(Due Marseilles 9th May).		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hanching	Tues., Apr. 12, noon
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	General Metzinger	Tues., April 12, Registration, 1.45 p.m. Letters, 2.30 p.m.
(Due Marseilles 13th May).		
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Changto	Thurs., April 14, 5 p.m.
	Registrations	April 14, 9.45 a.m.
	Letters	April 14, 14.30 a.m.
(Due Thursday Island 24th April.)		
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Parcels	April 16, 5 p.m.
	Devanha	Sat., April 16, Registration, 9.45 a.m. Letters, 10.30 a.m.
(Due Marseilles 14th May).		
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia	Hakone Maru	Mon., April 18, 10.30 a.m.
Japan	Mishima Maru	Sat., April 23, 9 a.m.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Aki Maru	Sat., April 23, Registrations, 8.45 a.m. Letters, 9.30 a.m.
(Due Thursday Island 5th May).		

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

KENTWELL AGAIN.

ATTACKS "SNOBS" ON LEAVING CHINA.

ACCUSATIONS IN COURT.

Lawrence Klindt Kentwell, formerly British lawyer, is going to England via Siberia, to fight snobs, and he intends to sail by a Japanese ship in preference to a British boat, because the Supreme Court cut off his eyes and arms and prevented him from earning a living, according to a statement which he made to Registrar King in the Supreme Court on March 31, reports the *Shanghai Evening News*.

Kentwell, who appeared in answer to an adjourned judgment summons for \$6,201 in respect to an action brought by Chou Kwei-ching, during the course of a bitter tirade against British snobs stated that the Soviet consul would give him a passport through Siberia, but he assured Registrar King that he did not intend to leave China for good, as he hoped to be back again in sixty days.

Fight To A Finish.

Kentwell said that Judge Grain had declared that he, Kentwell, had disappeared permanently. That was not so, however, and there was no question of his disappearing. He would, however, fight to a finish.

Mr. King, Registrar, here informed Kentwell that there was no reason to talk about fighting.

Kentwell made these remarks while he was in the witness box under examination by Mr. M. B. Brown, who, on behalf of Chou Kwei-ching, endeavoured to ascertain whether he had any assets.

On being asked by Mr. Brown whether he was employed, Kentwell replied, "It is none of your business. Is it possible after this court has cut off my eyes and arms for me to earn anything?"

Mr. Brown: "Are you in any employment?"

Kentwell: "I don't expect employment from anyone."

Brown: "Are you earning any money at all?"

Kentwell: "My friends have helped me. I have no money to pay this judgment summons."

Asked whether he was engaged in any journalistic pursuits, Kentwell declared that he was, as anybody who read the *China Courier* would know. He wrote to expose British snobs like Brown and Reader Harris, but he didn't get any pay for it.

Under further examination, Kentwell said that while

RECORDS!

- 4465 {Susie Was a Real Wild Child.
Unfinished Symphony.
- 4472 {No Foolin'.
Goodnight.
- 4480 {Always.
Wandering on.
- 4485 {Bye Bye Blackbird.
When the Red Red Robin.
- 4503 {Hello Aloha!
Somebody's Darling.
- 4516 {Who.
Sunny.
- 4547 {Babying You.
Ev'ry Little Maid.
- 4553 {Me Too!
The More We are Together.
- 4544 {In a Little Garden.
Inimortello Waltz. Sax. Solo.
- 4521 {Chinese Moon.
My Carmentina.

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Telephone C. 4648.

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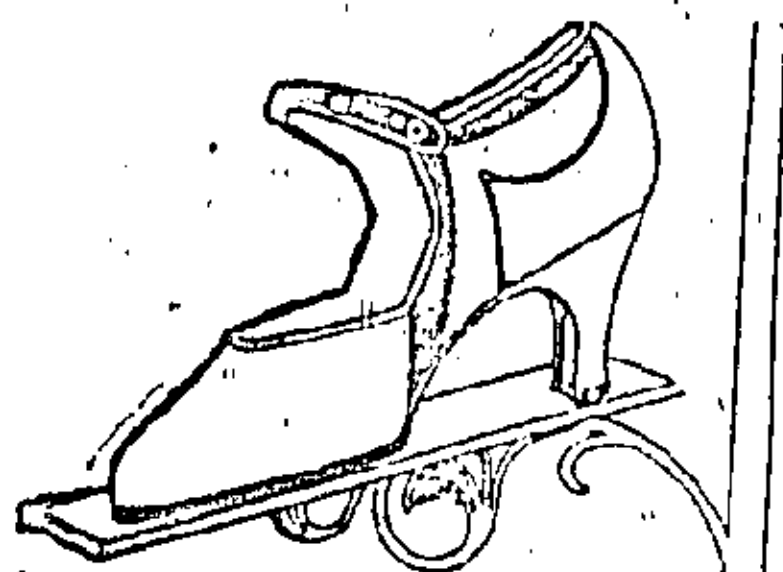
23, Wyndham Street
MRS. H. MORITA.
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Hand and Electric
MASSAGE
No. 31B, Top Floor Wyndham St.
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Japanese Shoe Expert.
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METALS

of all kinds especially for ship-
building and engineering work.
Complete stock. Best Terms.
Immediate delivery.

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

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Phone Central515.

WHY LET RHEUMATISM
CRIPPLE YOU?

Whilst doctors are divided in opinion as to the precise causes of the various forms of rheumatism, medical experience has proved that the one and only method of cure, as distinct from mere temporary alleviation, is by tonic treatment through the blood, by purifying and enriching the blood, thus eliminating poisonous humours therefrom, and at the same time building up the whole system.

This explains exactly why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have proved so enormously successful as a specific for rheumatism, often in its most severe forms. They are pre-eminently a blood purifier and a blood builder; they not only eliminate impurities from the blood, but by rapidly increasing the red corpuscles they may justly be said to actually make new rich blood. And through the blood they impart fresh strength to the nerves.

Thousands of former rheumatic sufferers all over the world, now strong and well, thank Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the fact that they are free from the old much dreaded aches and pains. If you have rheumatism in joints or muscles, be it mild or severe, it will be worth your while to give these Pills a fair trial without delay. You can obtain them either direct and post free from The Dr. Williams, Medicine Co., 60, Kiangse Road, Shanghai; at \$1.50 per bottle, \$8.00 for 6 bottles, or from chemists everywhere. But do not be persuaded to take anything else than.

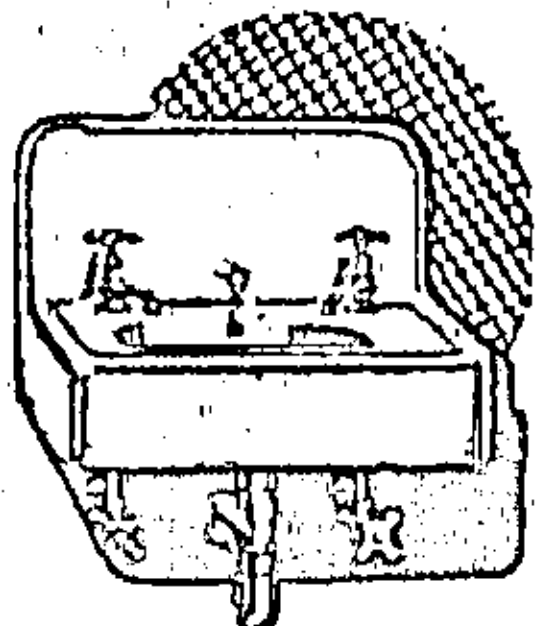
Dr. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

MASSAGE HALL

MRS. S. UZUNOYE
Expert Masseuse

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A LARGE SELECTION
of Basins and other
bathroom fittings always
in Stock.



Estimates on request for
Sanitary Engineering or
Building Materials.

GAY KEE

69, Des Voeux Road, Central,
TELEPHONE C. 5503.

CHINA CRISIS.

OVERNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

Peking, April 6, 4.50 p.m.

At 1.50 p.m., acting on the signed permission of the Diplomatic Corps over a hundred of Chang Tso-lin's troops and armed police carried out a raid on the Soviet Embassy to-day. They seized and guarded all possible means of egress and rushed in. One shot was heard after which a Russian was dragged out fighting and kicking. He was bound and carried off in a motor car.

Up to the present half a dozen Russians and 15 or 20 Chinese have been carried off to the Police Station.

A machine gun and fifteen rifles with ammunition were brought out. It is understood that the Charge D'Affaires and other officials are detained in their offices. The military still occupy the Embassy.—*Reuter.*

Presbyterian Emergency Fund.

New York, April 6.
The Presbyterian Foreign Board has authorized the raising of G.\$2,000,000 as an emergency fund to aid Presbyterian missionaries driven from their posts in China.—*Reuter's American Service.*

Red v. White.

Shanghai, April 6.
The friction between Chiang Kai-shek and the communists has been increased by the Generalissimo's action in suppressing the provisional administration which the Communists recently established to control the Shanghai area.

The Communists have now sent a delegation to Hankow to take up the matter with the Central Executive committee, while Chiang Kai-shek has also sent a report to the same quarter urging that the provisional administration be suppressed by a constitutionally elected one.

The latest despatches from Hankow indicate even the possibility of Chiang Kai-shek taking military action against the Hankow extremists, his Fourth Army having advanced to Hunan and occupied Hengchow, which is regarded as a direct threat to Tang Sen-chi, the Communists' chief military supporter.—*Reuter.*

Immunity Question.

Paris, April 6.
The Minister of Justice has applied to the Chamber for permission to prosecute the Communist Deputy Doriot, on the ground of anti-French propaganda in the Far East.

A committee of twelve Deputies will be appointed to decide whether there is justification for withdrawing Doriot's parliamentary immunity.—*Reuter.*

French Reinforcements.

Paris, April 6, 12 p.m.
The Cabinet is considering the despatch of another cruiser and six hundred men from the Syrian and Moroccan contingents to China.

According to the *Echo de Paris* the San Diego's sailing with the sixth regiment of marines, 7,500 strong, is tentatively fixed for the 7th instant.—*Reuter.*

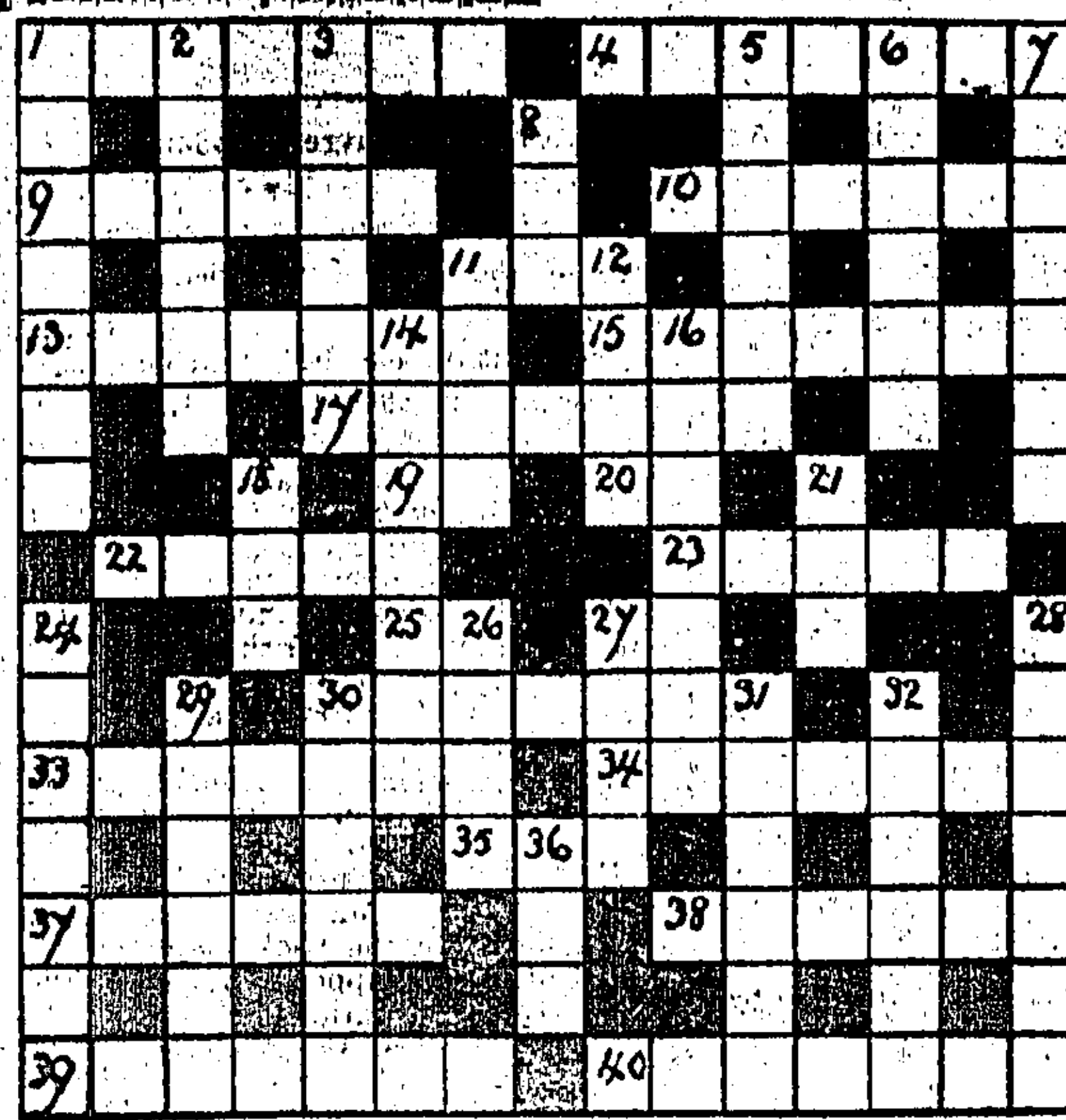
PAYMENT SUSPENDED.

JAPANESE FINANCIAL TENSION.

Tokyo, April 6.
Suzuki's have been obliged to suspend all new business transactions, as well as payment of bills.—*Reuter.*

Mr. Abraham Henry ("Abe") Hummel, of Baker-street, W., and late of New York, one of the leading American lawyers, who figured prominently in the Thaw trial, left estate in England valued at \$3,900.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



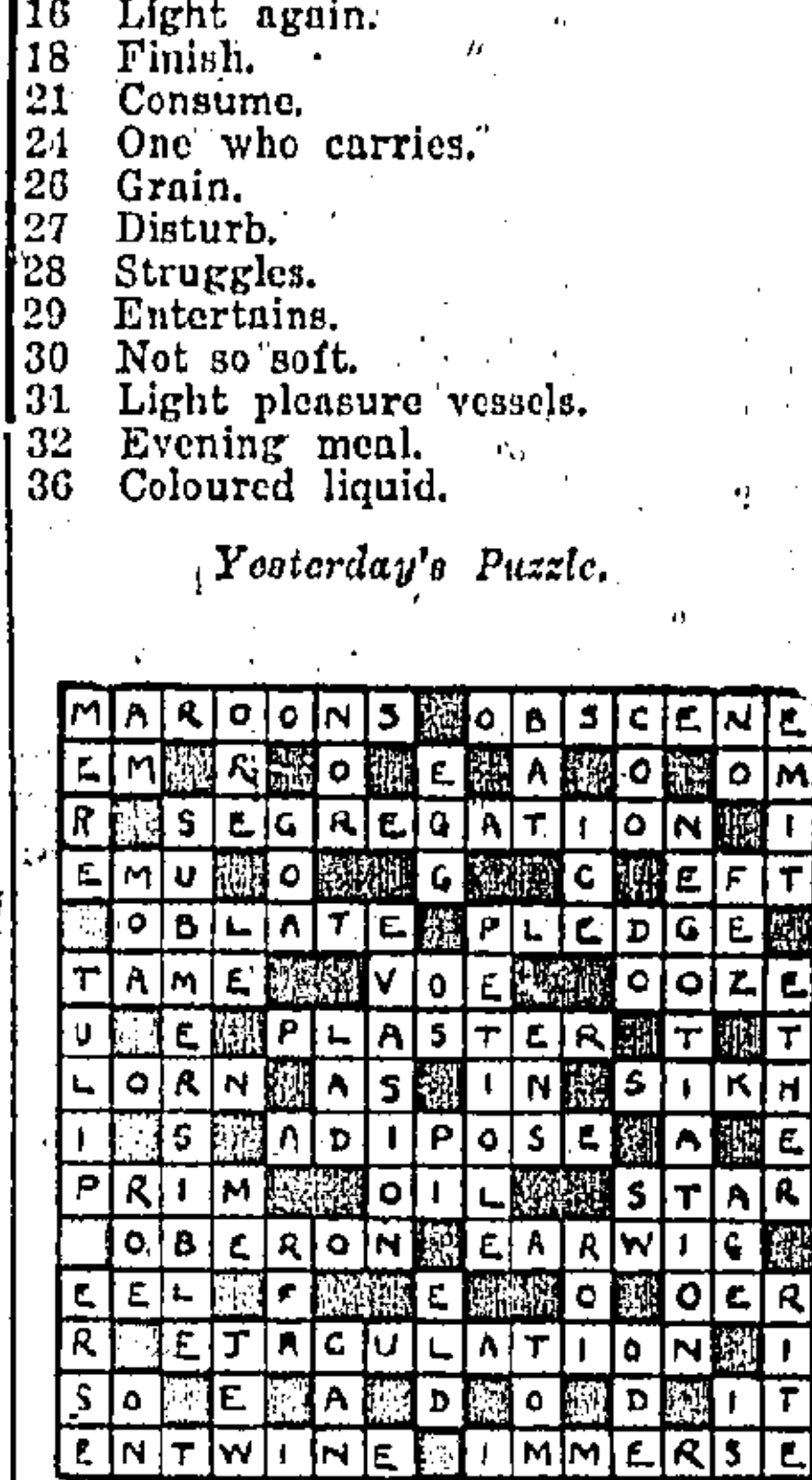
Across.

- 1 Oriental.
- 4 Pertaining to strength.
- 9 Mistakes.
- 10 Kind of spider.
- 11 Eat the evening meal.
- 13 Least distance away.
- 15 Hermit.
- 17 Resident.
- 19 Side of stage.
- 20 Florin.
- 22 East.
- 23 Between.
- 25 Observe.
- 27 Solicitor General. (abb.)
- 30 Vigorous.
- 33 Remaining.
- 34 Particular Printing type.
- 35 Gentleman's title.
- 37 Within.
- 38 Expression of gratitude.
- 39 Has recourse.
- 40 Longings.

Down.

- 1 Ever-lasting.
- 2 Small river.
- 3 Obtained by labour.
- 5 One of the genders.
- 6 One of the five simple colours in dyeing.
- 7 Floor coverings.
- 8 Quadruped in South Africa.
- 11 Race.
- 12 Riches.

Yesterday's Puzzle.



"SCRAPING ALONG."

BRITAIN'S ADVERSE TRADE BALANCE.

Speaking at a meeting held in the Scottish Conservative Club, Edinburgh, recently, Brigadier-General Sir Henry Page-Croft, Bart., C.M.G., M.P., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Empire Industries Association, said he had come there particularly as chairman of the new organization known as the Empire Industries Association, in order to put certain vital facts before them, but he also came as a profound believer in the Conservative cause.

He believed that the whole future of the country rested on that cause, and he thought that never before in their history was it more vital for all people of good-will to rally to that cause, to understand the difficulties of the day, to reinforce the Government, and to find a real means of resistance to all the evils of a class war which they saw promoted in their midst at the present time. As one who had the reputation of being somewhat independent, he wanted to declare in all sincerity that in face of astounding difficulties he thought the Government had done far better than many people gave them credit for. (Applause.)

Seventy years ago this country was truly the workshop of the world. It was supreme as a productive country.

During last year Britain found herself in the position that she had an adverse balance of trade of £477,000,000. In other words, they had bought from other countries nearly £500,000,000 worth

more goods and produce than they had sold to the outside world.

Of course it was perfectly true that the country had just been able to scrape along, although without any of the great balances in its favour it had before. That was satisfactory to a certain extent, but it was poor consolation to the great industries of the country.

The Future.

General Page-Croft proceeded to refer in detail to the quantity of manufactured goods that were imported into the country, which, he said, they could do without, to point out how by the imposition of duties on those goods much revenue could be produced, and to illustrate what had already been done in that respect by the re-imposition of the McKenna Duties and the operation of the Safeguarding of Industries Act.

If it had been absolutely and conclusively proved, he argued, that in the case of the duties they had imposed they had brought no burdens on the consumer, then, surely, if they could help the workers, they ought to go ahead with the policy. (Applause.)

He was nervous about the future of the country so long as the unemployed and their dependants—some four hundred million souls—were living upon the charity of their fellow-workers, and were a burden upon industry.

Whereas it had become more and more difficult to sell in foreign countries, the Empire overseas had been taking more and more from this country. During last year they had actually sent the Empire overseas about 48 per cent of their total exports.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Club Political Committee. Mr. James Duncan presided.



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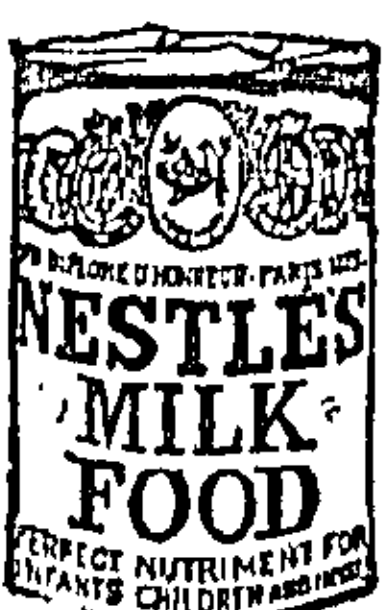
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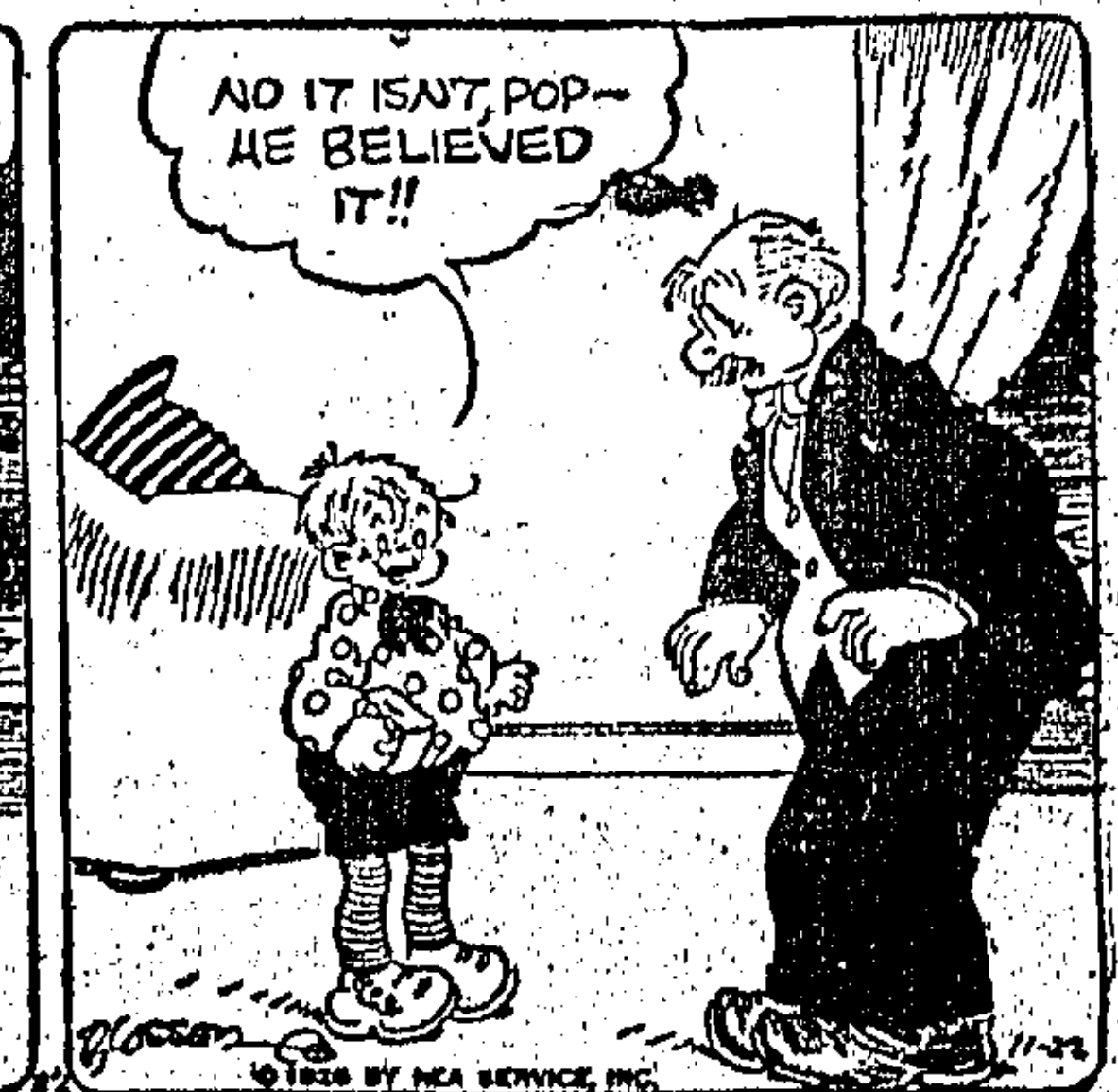
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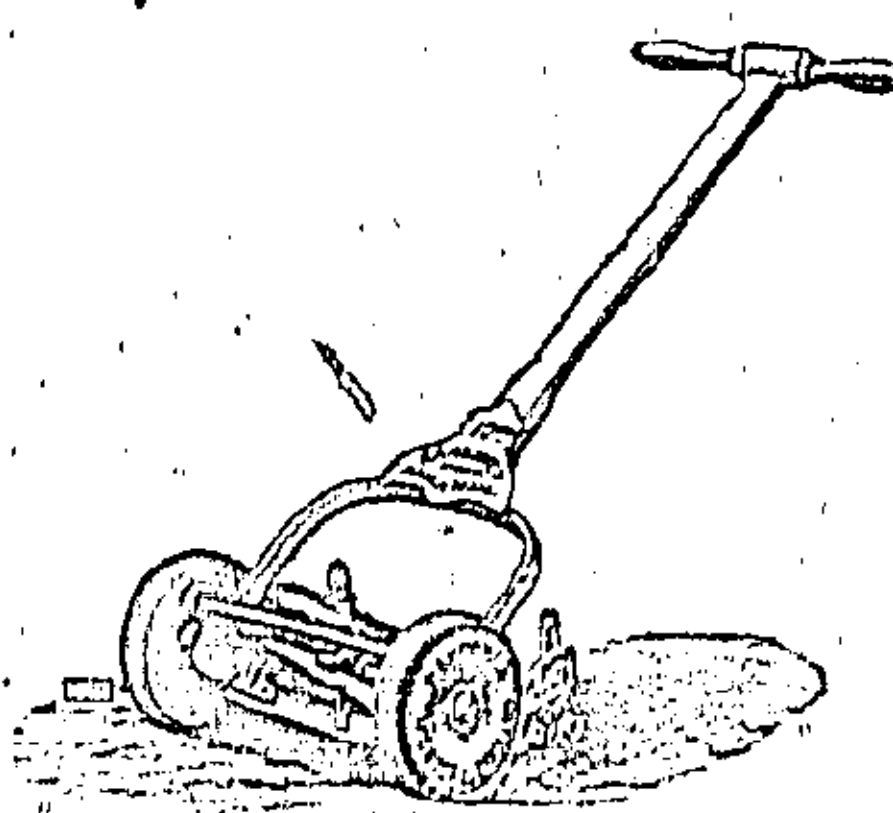
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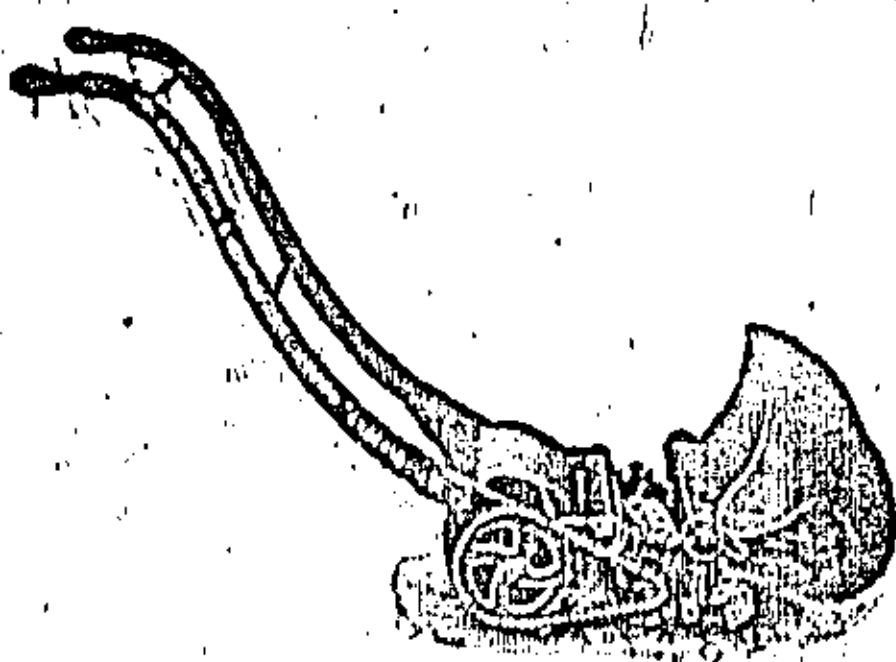
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The Hongkong Telegraph

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1927.

TRADE UNION LAW.

Yesterday we had a short comment on the subject of the new Trade Union Bill, pointing out that, while the majority of people would no doubt agree that it is desirable to regularise and restrict the conduct of Trade Unions in industrial disputes, the introduction of the Bill would be accompanied by a storm of protest from the trade unionists and the Labour party. That storm has materialised in very decided form, and there is talk of a national campaign being organised against the passing of the measure, whilst the country's most prominent leaders of the Labour Party have already inveighed against the Bill in very outspoken terms. It is regarded as class legislation, as a direct attack on trade unions and as a thoroughly heinous measure. It is worth while trying to understand Labour's point of view, even though one doesn't agree with it. There is no doubt, and even the Labour and Liberal people agree, that the law governing trade unions and industrial disputes is in need of revision of some kind. There are obvious anomalies in it, and the trade unions have a power which, exerted in some directions and circumstances, might very easily be inimical to the best interests of the country. That was seen in the general strike of May, last year, and it is really arising out of the country's experiences then that the Conservative Government has decided to do the necessary pruning and clipping. There are many people who regard that decision as a tactical error, because there is so much that is fundamentally different and opposite between the Conservatives and organised Labour as to make the latter instantly and instinctively suspicious. The bona fides of the Conservatives in this matter are all discounted. Even the framers of the measure (Sir Douglas Hogg, the Attorney General, and his advisers) are not above the suspicion of the average working man when the latter is told that the Conservatives are trying to weaken the power of his trade union—that instrument of negotiation which the workers have forged by their own organisation. To tell a British working man that the laws governing the trade unions is anomalous and really all wrong is to put him instantly on his guard, fearing that behind that plea for revision there is a desire to weaken his

strength. And when the telling is done by his most directly-opposed political party leaders, his fight against that revision will be all the more keen. We as Britishers are rather proud (and rightly so) of the fairness and impartiality of our Courts of Justice, but it is a strange fact that the experiences of the Trade Unions has been such as to make the leaders of the movement suspicious of the Courts. Not that they doubt the strict impartiality of the Judges but that they have been singularly unfortunate. The Taff Vale judgment still rankles. And if the Unions are, by this proposed revision of trade union law, brought within the jurisdiction of the Courts for acts regarding which they have hitherto been immune, then they are obviously out to fight such revision.

The provisions of the Bill are necessarily somewhat loosely worded. It is provided that a strike will be illegal "if it is designed or calculated to coerce the Government or a substantial portion of the community" and, of course, it all depends with whom is going to rest the responsibility of assessing whether any particular strike comes under that definition or not as to whether there is going to be acceptance of any ban or resistance to it. The restrictions to be imposed on civil servants and their Unions will, the Labour leaders will argue, rob them of their civilian rights. It is all very right and proper to argue that a civil servant is the servant of the Government at all times and must obey authority, but so long as our Government remains subject to the various political parties which alternately get into power so long will servants of that Government claim some freedom. There are lots of other very intricate arguments on this and the allied problem of labour's freedom. We quite agree that Labour should not be tyrannous and that there ought to be well-defined legal lines outside which organised Labour should not be allowed to go, but we are not quite sure whether it is politic for a Conservative Government to attempt the limitation in all the present circumstances, especially when the country is in need of industrial peace.

Common Tongue Needed.

The Headmaster of the Wah Yan College raised a point of much importance when, in the course of his annual report, he stressed the desirability of the use of a common language by all Chinese. He endorsed the opinion that there can be no true unity in China until all speak the same language, saying that there could be no lasting union where there was a babel of tongues. An experiment has been made at this College by encouraging the use of Mandarin, and the Headmaster's idea is that if this were made compulsory throughout all the schools of China there would be far less likelihood of misunderstandings between the North and the South than there is at present. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the absence of a common tongue has had a great deal to do with the antipathy which so many Northerners and Southerners feel one towards the other, and that this circumstance has also in a great measure been responsible for the lack of a real national spirit amongst the Chinese in the past. We have, most of us, listened to conversations between Northern and Southern Chinese carried on through the medium of "pidgin English," whilst of late the fact has often been mentioned that prominent Chinese political leaders from different parts of the country have had to resort to the use of a foreign tongue in order to make themselves understood. As Mr. Lim Hoi-lan put it in his annual report on Tuesday, militarism is not the best way of unifying a country, and that is a lesson which China's leaders will have to learn in the days to come. Unhappily, at the moment, there appears to be no evidence of any effort being made in the direction of the utilisation of a common tongue; cultural development, in all its aspects, has perforce to await the conclusion of the civil wars which have for so many years now been causing so much trouble and suffering to the people.

DAY BY DAY.

GIVE TO THE WORLD THE BEST YOU HAVE, AND THE BEST WILL COME BACK TO YOU.—M. S. Bridges.

Information has been received that the port of Amoy is now open.

The health return for yesterday shows one Portuguese case of diphtheria and one Chinese case of typhoid.

The local weather forecast up to noon to-morrow is:—East winds, moderate; overcast, occasional rain.

The Namsang, arriving from Calcutta and Singapore, reports that one Lascar member of the crew is suffering from small-pox.

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave nine arrivals and 17 departures, of which six and seven respectively were British. This leaves 63 vessels in harbour, of which 26 are British.

In the armed robbery at No. 8, Star Street, yesterday morning, money and property to the value of nearly \$200 were stolen from a concubine who lives on one of the upper floors. The two men concerned in this robbery were armed with daggers.

Pat Murphy, a fireman of the troopship *Hermes*, was handed over to the police yesterday by the Superintendent of the Sailors' Home. He had refused to return aboard, asserting that there was someone waiting to kill him should he set foot on the ship.

At yesterday's military wedding, the bridesmaid and flower girl were charmingly attired in frocks of dainty French design made by "Les Elegances de Paris." Several other ladies attending the ceremony also wore charming dresses made by the same French dressmakers.

The following vessels are expected to be in wireless communication with Hongkong to-day:—*Empress of Russia*, *Yuensung*, *Anhalt*, *Achilles*, *President Jackson*, *President Pierce*, *Chenan*, *Benreoch*, *Hellas*, *Norviken*, *Talma*, *Tjikrang*, *Lorenzo*, *Havre*, *Anhui*, *Linald*, *Nitto Maru*, *Kashima Maru*, *Hawaii Maru* and *Macedonia*.

"BLUEBELL BOYS."

ENJOYABLE TAIKOO CONCERT.

In the Taikoo Club Hall, last night, the "Bluebell Boys" entertained a large and very appreciative audience which included Messrs. K. E. Greig, D. T. Templeton, W. J. Hill, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Morshead, Lt. Comdr. Cross, Rev. Father O'Connor, and others.

In a short but humorous speech before the commencement, Sub-Lieutenant Thruston thanked all those who had so kindly helped to make the show possible, mentioning particularly Mr. E. H. Howell of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery.

Each item was well received and Mr. J. H. Atha who sang "Vale" and "Calling" in a rich tenor voice was generally encored.

Messrs. F. I. Sharrman and A. C. Clarke were excellent in a duet entitled "Chestnut Blooms," while another duet by Messrs. H. N. Berry and F. L. Chapman, which included some topical skits on the Sunning piracy (in which the Bluebell played a prominent part), caused great amusement.

A short sketch written by Sub-Lieutenant Thruston concluded a very enjoyable evening.

It is estimated that the collection was in the region of \$200, which will be divided between the Greenock Infirmary and the local Y.M.C.A. for the entertainment of the Services.

The show will be repeated in Kowloon at the Y.M.C.A. some time next week.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, April 6.
New York	48.23/32
Geneva	25.25
Milan	101.13/16
Stockholm	18.19
Cable	18.03 1/2
Prague	108.15/16
Madrid	27.29
Athens	30.00
Buenos Aires	47.19/32
Shanghai	2/0 3/4
Yokohama	2/0 3/4
Paris	123
Brussels	34.94
Amsterdam	12.13 1/4
Sevilla	23.40
Copenhagen	18.20
Vienna	34.62 1/2
Helsingfors	102 1/2
Lisbon	2.17/32
Bucharest	817 1/2
Bombay	1/5.15/16
Hongkong	2/0.9/10
Silver (spot)	20 1/2
Silver (forward)	20 1/2

—British Wireless.

DEATH OF MR. KANG YU-WEI.

WELL-KNOWN SCHOLAR AND REFORMER.

It is with regret (says the N. C. Daily News of Saturday last) that we have to announce the death, which took place at Tsingtao at 5.35 a.m., on Thursday of Mr. Kang Yu-wei, the well-known Chinese scholar and monarchist.

The late Mr. Kang, who celebrated his 70th birthday on February 8, had been ailing for some months past and his physicians ordered him to go to his summer home in Tsingtao to recuperate, but his death was totally unexpected.

Native of Kwangtung.

The late Mr. Kang Yu-wei was a native of Nanhai, Kwangtung, and, because of the prominence he attained in public life, was given the honorary title of Nanhai, hence he was also known as Kang Nanhai. His official name was Kengsung.

A well-known scholar, reformer, author, and philosopher, he was described by many as "China's Modern Sage." Mr. Kang started his campaign in favour of reforms in the South by means of leaflets and lectures and, as a lecturer, he soon became famous.

At an early age, he passed the Manchu literary examinations with high honours and obtained the degrees of *Siu-tsai* (Bachelor) and *Chu-jen* (Master). It was at that time that he wrote a number of classical essays and books, which attracted the attention of the reigning Emperor, who received Mr. Kang into audience on the recommendation of the Imperial Tutor, *Weng Tung-ho*.

Wrath of Empress Dowager.

The deceased obtained at once a strong influence over the Emperor, whose famous political reforms were inspired by Kang Yu-wei. These brought about the wrath of the Empress Dowager, who held that it was impossible for China to have a constitutional monarchy since the Emperor was the Son of Heaven. Mr. Kang was, therefore, proscribed and ordered to be decapitated when the Empress effected her *coup d'etat* but he escaped and subsequently went abroad, where he resided for more than 16 years, principally in America. It was there that Mr. Kang founded the *Pao Huang Tang*, the Society for the Protection of the Emperor, and soon he won thousands of followers all over the globe.

Mr. Kang travelled extensively abroad during his exile and visited every continent, as well as every country in Europe and North and South America, as well as a part of Africa and Australia and New Zealand.

After his return to China, following the establishment of the Republic by his old opponent, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, he advocated the adoption of Confucianism as China's state religion, but in this he did not meet with much real success.

In July, 1927, when Gen. Chang Hsun overthrew the Republic and restored the monarchy, for which Mr. Kang had worked so hard, the deceased took a leading part and he was made Vice-Minister of the Interior, and, following the defeat of Gen. Chang Hsun by Marshal Tuan Chy-jui, Mr. Kang escaped into the Legation Quarter and finally succeeded in coming to Shanghai.

Loyal to the Cause.

Since that time, Mr. Kang Yu-wei has been a leading figure in futile attempts to restore the monarchy and, just as the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen was one of the staunchest advocates of the Republic, Mr. Kang was the strongest monarchial supporter and has all these years been loyal to the Manchus who, he hoped, would again rule China.

He has during the past few years been travelling extensively and lecturing, one of his last visits to the north being at the invitation of Marshals Chang Tso-lin and Chang Chung-chang. It was his hope to be able to continue his lectures when the writer last saw him.

Though Mr. Kang lost a great deal financially as a result of his political failures and the confiscation of his property in Mexico, he had houses in Tsingtao, Hangchow, Canton and at Yuyuen Road, Shanghai. As a collector of antiques, he was also very well-known, his collection being worth several million dollars. As a scholar, it would be difficult to find his superior at the present time.

A coolie was yesterday attacked and bitten by Mrs. Greig's dog, near her residence at No. 863 The Peak. The dog was seized and removed to Kennedy Town, whilst Dr. Black attended to the coolie's injuries.

The Very Idea!

Strange things come out of Glasgow, and we now learn that a quartet comprising a bagpipe, two saxophones, and a trombone has been formed at Glasgow by members of the band of the 7th (Territorial) Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry (City of Glasgow Regiment). Perhaps it is meant as accompaniment to the haggis.

Hush, my little one, sleep, sleep, Mother will come to her own. With the crystal set, and the Chelsea sheep. That whines like a saxophone. Hush, my pretty one, close your eyes, Freddy will bring you a pleasant surprise. Hush, my little one, in your nest, Mother will come to you soon. With lunatic pictures to bring you rest, And the latest negroid tune. Rock-a-bye baby, sleep, my dear. With the wireless weather report in your ear.

The poster of a Hawaiian dancing girl, sparsely clad in a straw ballet skirt, which has become familiar to Londoners as an advertisement for the Adelphi revue, "Broadway," was banned by the London Poster Advertising Association.

"If you want to see an exhibition of real cruelty and an entire absence of any human feeling, get two women in the witness-box where one is the creditor and the other the debtor."—Registrar Friend at Clerkenwell County Court.

Superintendent Collins, giving evidence at the Old Bailey about a flat in Fitzroy-square which had been raided by the police, described the premises as having an "Oriental atmosphere."

Mr. Elkin (defending): What gave you that impression?—The shaded lights and the general character of the furniture. What was the furniture?—It was unusual and old-fashioned. You know old-fashioned furniture is much sought after?—Yes. And being old fashioned does not make it Oriental?—I agree, I can only tell you my impression was that there was an Oriental atmosphere about the flat. The Recorder:—It is a little difficult to define an atmosphere.

Further tit-bits from the classroom:—Peasants are birds shot by sportsmen.

Chili is the capital of Alaska. Lochinvar is one of the largest lochs in Norway.

Vernacular means motors and cars. William the Conqueror crossed to England as fast as his feet could carry him.

Malcolm Canmore was the founder of the Froth-blowers. Latitude is the distance from one end of the globe to the other.

Waterloo was fought on the playing fields of Eton. Sir Walter Raleigh left England empty-handed and came back with a cigar in his mouth.

Prospector is another word for optimist. Desdemona was one of Shakespeare's lovers.

The Bridge of Sizo has been crossed by many feet with heavy hearts. An Eisteddfod is a Welsh cattle market.

Alibi was the brother of Alibaba.

The eye-glass does not appear in the new Chamberlain statue, though the sculptor has "suggested" it by marking the indentation. There are precedents for the inclusion of the monocle itself, as in the case of the Chamberlain bust at the Guildhall. In the medal on the Embankment, Walter Besant is also represented with an eye-glass. The case of the Marquis d'Assolant, who, as Mme. d'Arbury tells us, "insisted that a pair of eye-glasses should be placed on the marble nose of his statue," is on a different footing.

Only one of the papers—and that not a London one—gives Mr. Geoffrey Howard's story of Lord Lincolnshire at the National Liberal Club. Speaking at a local meeting, Lord Carrington (as he then was) "handed his M.S. to the reporters and said, 'Now I can say what I damn well like!'"

Mr. L. C. F. Bellamy, in the course of his paper on "Urban and Suburban Transport" at the Engineers' Institute, related that while touring America he listened to a paper on Railway Accidents in which the lecturer stated that the majority of railway accidents were platform accidents.

Since women have taken to short skirts, the speaker said, platform accidents have been reduced by a half.

Then, said an interrupter, measures should be taken for the total elimination of platform accidents.

IN A RED CITY.

SOME CONTRASTS IN KWANGSI.

NANNING AGITATIONS.

A *Telegraph* correspondent, writing from a town in Kwangsi, says:—There was a mass meeting here last Sunday, when about two thousand people assembled to listen to speeches by officials and students, to protest about Tang Chi-yao and Yunnan. These protest meetings are expected to become such a feature that not only have platforms been erected, for the orators; but the wide open space has been lined with mats to sell refreshments, etc.

The Opium Habit.

I have never seen any city, in the whole country, where the children are so bright and pretty; and the old people so dull and listless. A friend, here, says this is due to the large and increasing consumption of opium. It is cheap enough, now, for the poorest to buy. There is no shame, as there formerly was, in being seen smoking the drug. The whole population is getting poisoned.

The only intelligent looking people, here, are the Cantonese merchants and their families. This is the goddess Koon Yam's birthday; and my Chinese friend, Mr. C. left me early in case drunken revellers entered his house, which is near the temple. These festivals usually pass quietly in the city, however. This year the Kuomintang vetoed the usual celebrations, but compromised later. The people could have any jollification they liked, but it must not be called a Koon Yam feast!

The Bandit Evil.

Though the city itself is peaceful, it is not considered safe to go more than two miles anywhere outside, on account of the bandits. Some of these pose as farmers; and can look very innocent, at times, working in the fields.

Mr. C. would like to go to Nanning; but a student, who recently returned from there, strongly urged him not to adventure himself, on account of the dangerous character of the women.

"But," protested Mr. C., stroking his moustache which isn't there, "as an old man of 62, you should consider me above that sort of thing!"

"Indeed, no!" replied the student, "I knew an old gentleman of 70, who went there with three others to buy opium. A woman coaxed them into her sampan, and they were never seen again!"

Apart from these private incidents, which are not considered uncommon round the river side hotels, there, Nanning is reported to be quiet. All the foreigners have left except the two in the Customs and the French and Canadian Roman Catholic missionaries.

Pirates Active.

Large numbers of Lul Wing-tung's old soldiers are passing the time (till their chief returns to the Province) as pirates. Occasionally, the present troops mutiny in small detachments, and follow the same occupation.

A motor boat, from Wuchow, was attacked on a rapid below Nanning; and after the killing of three or four on board, the cargo was removed; but the machinery uninjured. The only woman passenger was carried off.

Another boat going to Nanning, from a port up river, had a number of soldiers on board for some special duty. Half of them attacked the boat, at a lonely spot, and left with valuables and the boat captain's wife.

Later news from Nanning tells of rabid anti-Christian and anti-British propaganda. The city is placarded with huge Chinese characters which call upon the people to "Prepare to fight the English!"

MARINE COURT.

LIGHT FINES FOR BREACHES OF REGULATIONS.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Lieut. Commr. Newell, the master of the steam launch *Fuso Maru* was charged with towing three lighters through the entrance of the Yau-matli Shelter, the limit of towage under regulations being two. Pleading guilty, the accused was mulcted in a fine of \$5, with the alternative of five days' imprisonment. The master of the motor boat *Tsing Fook* pleaded guilty to a failure to renew his licence and was fined \$5, with the alternative of five days' imprisonment.

Rear-Admiral Oliver Backhouse, has succeeded Rear-Admiral Woolcombe as superintendent of Devonport Dockyard.

M. C. L. MEETING.

PAST YEAR'S WORK REVIEWED.

The report of the past year's work of the Hongkong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League was submitted at the annual meeting of the organization, held at the Helena May Institute this morning. Figures of receipts at the last annual Fete and Bazaar were given, together with a statement of accounts, which left a balance of about \$370 to be carried forward to this year's accounts.

The report noted with regret the death of Mrs. Dyer Ball, a very active member of the Guild, whose services were highly tributed. It also mentioned the visit of Miss Robinson, a member of the Home Executive Committee, who informed the General Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong League that the local branch had done more for the Ministering Children's League than any other Colony.

Owing to a previous engagement, Lady Clementi, who is Patroness of the League, sent word that she was unable to attend the meeting.

Wonderful Results.

Mrs. Southern, President of the Guild and League, in supplementing the annual report and accounts, which were adopted, stated that there were one or two points to which she would like to draw attention. In an organization like theirs, where so much good work was being done, one did not wish to make invidious comparisons, nor to degenerate into a mutual admiration society, but the wonderful results achieved during the past year under adverse circumstances were worthy of attention. The receipts for the past year amounted to \$13,846, which, compared with the previous year's \$15,272, showed a drop of only \$1,376. These figures spoke for themselves—they represented a great deal of efficient work that had been done in the League. The independent efforts of the various branches were acknowledged with thanks.

Some Changes.

There had been various changes of office-bearers during the year, resulting from a number going home. Mrs. Stirling was succeeded by Mrs. Pearson; Mrs. Harris-Walker, head of the Victoria Branch, and Mrs. Phillips, of the Quarry Bay Branch, also left. Mrs. Wolfe returned from Home to take over the Police Branch from Mrs. King, who now assumed the General Hon. Secretaryship, as Mrs. Cressy had gone home on leave. They could not speak too warmly of Mrs. Cressy, from whom a letter had been received thanking the Guild and League for a bouquet presented by a deputation on the occasion of her departure. The services of all departing members were praised, and the President mentioned with regret the impending departure of Miss Middleton-Smith who was leaving the Colony for good. Her work as head of the St. Stephen's Girls' College branch would be ably carried on by Mrs. Aitkins. They would also lose the services of Mrs. Burlingham, who would be leaving, as her husband was ordered home on sick leave.

For the Troops.

At the present moment, a great deal of the energy of the women of the Guild was being worthily and efficiently directed towards the comfort and contentment of the troops. It was the busiest people, said Mrs. Southern, who always found time to do extra work, and consequently they hoped the Guild would not flag, but would be stimulated by the presence of the troops. A substantial sum was devoted annually by the Guild and League to charity for the benefit of the families of Service men.

Mrs. Southern continued:—In conclusion, may I express to members of the Guild and League my warmest thanks for their splendid support during the past year, and appeal to them for continual loyal help during 1927? Above all, I do hope one or two additional children's branches may be formed. I thank these branches and girls of St. Stephen's, St. Paul's, and Bellios Schools, for having done admirable work and for helping substantially to swell the funds, but there must be many children who do not assist in any way. It is so necessary to begin to think of them when in the green leaf and not to wait until the senile yellow period.

Election of Officers.

The election of the principal office bearers was then proceeded with. Mrs. Southern was re-appointed President, Mrs. Trautman was elected Hon. Treasurer, in place of Mrs. Burlingham, and Mrs. King was confirmed in her appointment as Gen. Hon. Secretary in succession to Mrs. Cressy.

Mrs. Dovey and Mrs. Blair were subsequently elected to jointly dis-

CANTON UNIVERSITY.

FURTHER DEMANDS BY LABOUR UNION.

MAY CLOSE DOWN.

The Lingnam University Labour Union has presented a new set of demands to the University (formerly the Canton Christian College) for still better treatment and further increase of pay, says the *Canton Gazette*, although it was only a year or so ago when the Union presented its last set of demands to the institution, which was settled at the Department of Pansanry and Labour more or less to the satisfaction of the workers. But the Labour Union has come back; and, on April 2 at noon, it presented a new set of demands to the University. This new set of demands aims to amend the existing agreement between the University and the Union with a view of further safeguarding the labourers' interest and protecting their rights.

Time Limit.

The new demands were accompanied by a letter stating that the Labour Union required the University to reply within 48 hours from the time of presentation and to accept all the demands. However, the University sent a letter to the Labour Union asking it to extend the time for consideration. The Union then replied that it would extend it 6 hours, i.e., until 6 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon. If the University does not answer to the satisfaction of the Union at the end of that time, it is learned, the Union will resort to its last means to enforce its will on the University—the calling of a strike. Negotiations are still proceeding, it is reported.

It should be made clear that these demands of the Labour Union are separate and distinct from those of the Junior Staff Union.

May Close Down.

The University authorities, it is said, feel that the demands are altogether too far-reaching, and cannot be conceded, as funds are limited. If the Labour Union does not withdraw them but presses the University for acceptance, the only course for the University, the authorities state, is to close it up for good.

It was only a little over a week ago when the University Chinese Junior Staff Union presented its set of demands to the University. And that set of demands is yet to be settled. Just at the time when the University is trying to effect a settlement with the Junior Staff Union, the University Labour Union has come forth and presented its set of demands on the University, thus complicating the situation.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON WOMAN.

DASTARDLY AFFAIR NEAR KOWLOON CITY.

HACKED WITH CHOPPER.

In the Kowloon City district, last night, a murderous attack with choppers was carried out by two unknown men on a woman, resulting in her removal to Hospital with severe injuries in the head and arms.

The scene of the affair was in a marshy situated in a lonely part of the district. At ten o'clock, according to dying dispositions taken from the woman, two men who were complete strangers to her, called at the marsh, and were admitted on the woman being convinced that they were friends of her absent husband. Having sipped tea in accordance with native custom observed at these visits, the men, without any warning, suddenly seized hold of the woman, their intention apparently being to strangle her with a length of rope which one of them had in his hand. When she resisted, they took up choppers and attacked her until she lost consciousness. They then left her for dead.

The police from the local station were later summoned to the spot, and they had the woman removed to hospital. They also made a search of the marsh, but found that nothing was stolen. Obviously robbery was not the motive, and further developments are awaited.

charge the office of Hon. Branch Secretary of the Victoria Branch of the organization. It was stated that Mrs. Luard would be going home shortly; and that arrangements had been made for a football match in aid of the League. This would be held at Sookunpoo ground on the 23rd April at 8.30 p.m. The Hon. Sir Shouson Chow had been persuaded to "kick-off".



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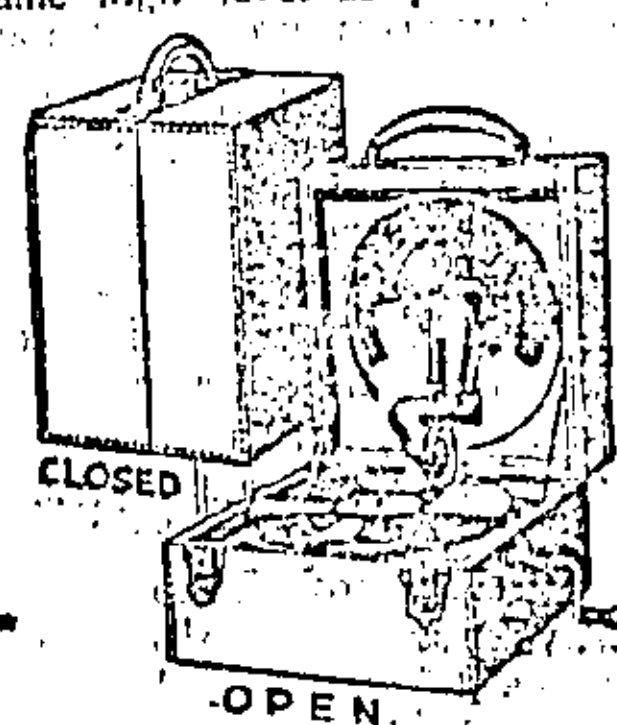
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OPIUM IN FIREWOOD.

FINE OF \$5,000 IMPOSED.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning with being in possession of 180 taels of prepared opium.

It appears that early in the morning of the April 1st, a Chinese detective arrested a coolie in Connaught Road Central carrying two bundles of firewood. The officer thought that the firewood was probably stolen. The coolie, however, pointed to a man who was about thirty yards in front and said that he was employed by that man to carry the firewood. The detective walked ahead in order to see if the coolie's story was true but the man in front started to run. He was overtaken and brought to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports' office where it was found that one of his bundles of firewood contained 180 taels done up in four packets.

The man denied that he was the owner of the drug and gave the name of a man in Yau-matli. Later he took Revenue Officers to the house where the real owner lived and this man was taken into custody.

After evidence was given by two revenue officers this morning, his Worship informed C.P.O. Clarke, who was prosecuting, that there was no case against the second defendant.

C.P.O. Clarke then asked his Worship to discharge the second defendant, but later suggested that it would be better to discharge the first man and use him as evidence against the second.

The first defendant gave evidence to the effect that he was entrusted by a man in Wuchow to take two bundles of firewood to a man in Yau-matli. His ship came in at midnight on the 31st March and he proceeded to Yau-matli with a letter for the second defendant, who told him to "bring the firewood to-morrow."

The second defendant, in the witness box, said he did not know what lay hidden in the firewood, and that the letter which he received related to a consignment of Chinese pens.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$5,000, or twelve months' hard labour.

CATECHISM AND THE WEATHER.

REASONS FOR THE SCOTSMAN'S "DOURNNESS."

Several piquant opinions were expressed by Dr. John M. Bulloch, London, when lecturing on "Scotsness" to the Dundee, Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine Association in Victoria Art Galleries, Dundee. Dr. Bulloch confessed that he invented the word "Scotsness." It was simply a way of describing the idiosyncracies of Scotsmen as a people.

It was often suggested that our dourness was due to our Presbyterianism, and he suggested that our Presbyterianism was largely due to our climate. He was convinced that religion was conditioned by temperament quite as much as temperament was conditioned by religion.

He was very conscious of his own Scotsness in trying to get at the reason for things instead of taking them for granted, as Englishmen did.

The most stirring example of this quality was afforded by the first question in the Shorter Catechism, which at once plunged the child into the colossal problem—"What is man's chief end?"

The Anglican catechism asked the English child in the practical English manner—"What is your name?" which was a matter of small importance except to the tax collector. (Laughter.) No doubt the catechism affected the Scots temperament.

Dr. Bulloch said he had often felt that a boy, the son of an Aberdeen trawl-master, and who had been educated at Eton or Marlborough, if he were to come back to carry on the business of his father in the sale of dog-fish, &c., wouldn't have a dog's chance. (Laughter.)

The Englishman wanted the Scots to be true to themselves, if only because that added colour and variety to life. He believed the young men in Scotland were now all wearing kilts, and had even learned to play the pipes.

The longest distance radio-telephone call since the new wireless service with America was opened was made during a recent week-end, when a San Francisco business man rang up a friend in London.



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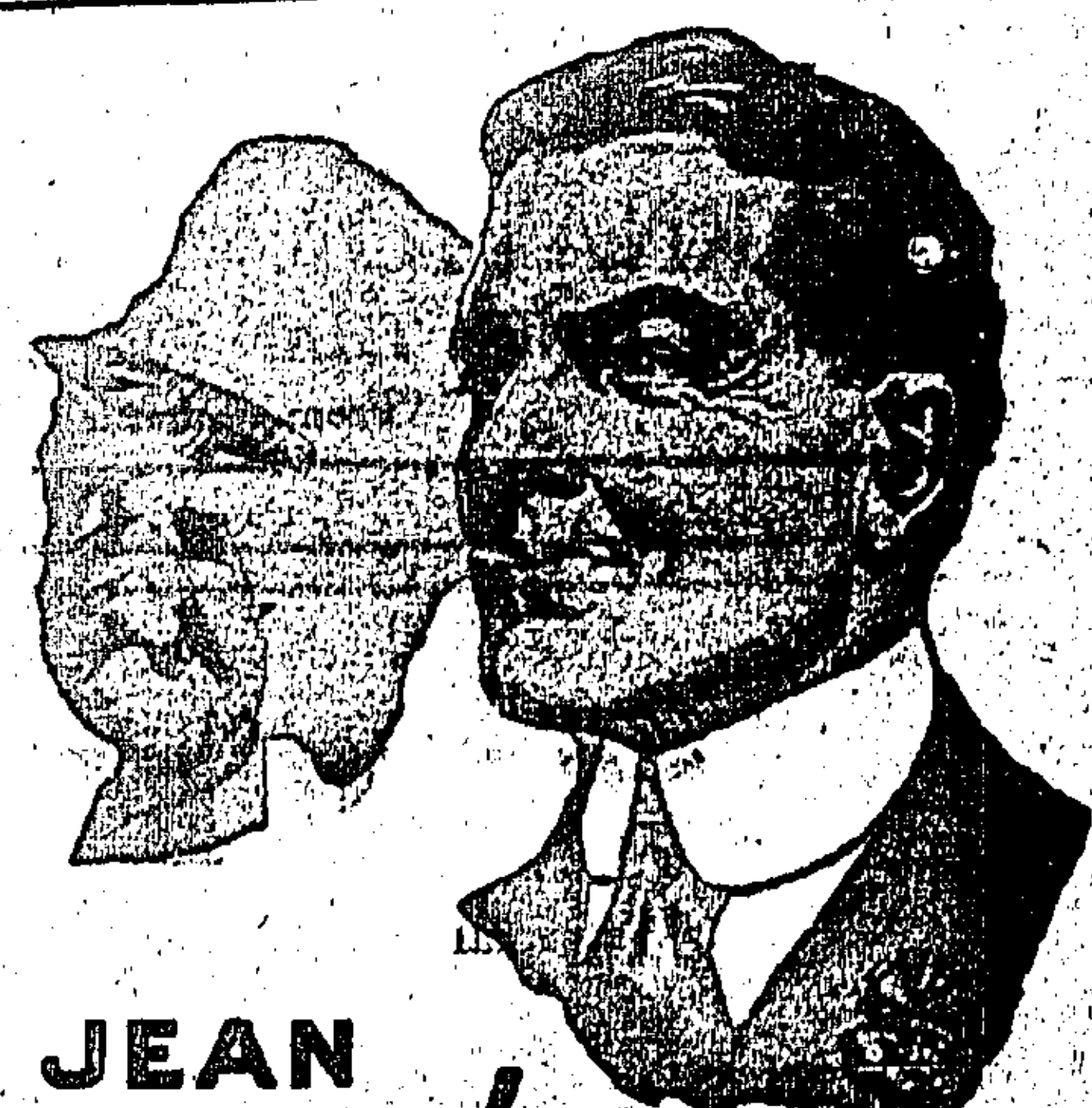
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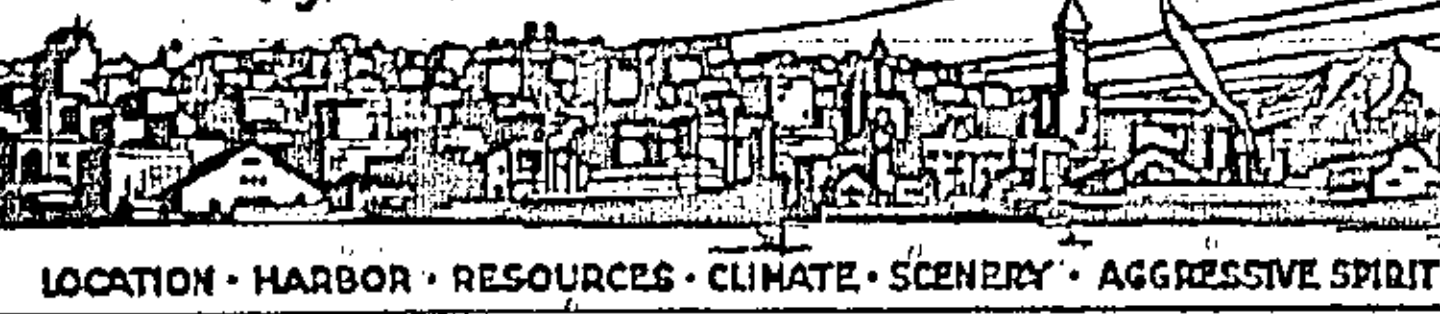
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HONGKONG.

CITY TRANSPORT.

(Continued from Page 2.)

conditions being favourable—it is sound economics to indulge in the higher capital expenditure.

Railless Tram.

For the conveyance of passengers in our medium sized towns, however, there has now arrived on the scene a vehicle which is neither tramcar nor motor bus. It has no petrol engine and it requires no rails. But it has rubber tyres and also a trolley pole (or rather two). I refer, of course, to the railless bus or trolley vehicle. It has very great possibilities and in several towns where the maintenance of the tramway track has become too onerous a burden it is supplanting the tramcar and the rails are being taken up.

The capital cost of this system is greater than for petrol buses because of the cables and overhead equipment but the great point is that the costly concrete foundation, rails and granite setts together with their perpetual upkeep and renewals are entirely eliminated.

It is said that these vehicles can tackle peak loads better than can motor buses because the available power is not limited to that of a petrol engine.

On the other hand it is undesirable (and in fact impossible) to load a vehicle on pneumatic tyres as is done with a tramcar. A well-behaved tramcar with modern equipment simply smiles at a 50 per cent. overload, but to attempt this with a rail-free vehicle would be looking for trouble—if not courting disaster.

In towns at home which are too small for tramways but where the Municipality run both the electricity station and the passenger transport undertaking trolley vehicles appear to be the ideal proposition.

The Peak Load.

The acid test of any transportation system is its ability to deal with the peak load. Where there is little or no peak loading and where a headway between vehicles of 15 minutes or so is sufficient the motor bus is without a rival. The capital cost is low, the route can be varied if necessary and overhead electrical equipment is unnecessary.

But where traffic is dense electric traction is not only desirable but absolutely necessary. I will anticipate the question as to whether in those sections of London where tramways are not allowed the motor bus does not fill the bill. It most decidedly does not. The Underground has to look after the peaks just as the tramway does on the routes where it runs in competition with the buses.

In the cities of Birmingham and Liverpool the number of tramcars running in the off-peak hours is about 300 but in the morning and evening rush periods it is 700. This means that 57 per cent. of the rolling stock is lying idle for probably 20 hours out of the 24.

Substituting large double-deck buses accommodating 60 (say 50 seated and 10 standing) for tramcars accommodating 100 (80 seated and 20 standing) it would necessitate 656 buses and 1,333 men (drivers and conductors) standing by for the peaks instead of 400 tramcars and 800 men.

American Practice.

I recently visited America and although I could speak on this all evening I am limited now to a quarter of an hour.

It is curious anomaly that whereas American transport people will not operate double-deck tramcars they are operating double-deck buses very extensively.

Most of the tramcars in the large cities use trailers and as both have large standing capacity the American street "train" of two vehicles accommodates more than the usual British double-deck tramcar. Even when run as single units, however, their cars are exceedingly heavy and their passage over tramway crossing at street intersections is accompanied with very considerable noise.

When one considers that it was only about 31 years ago that the late Charles Rolls was photographed with his motor car in Knightsbridge with a man in front brandishing a red flag some of America's luxury motor buses are a revelation. I inspected a number in Cleveland. These buses are beautifully upholstered and very handsome, some of them being provided with lavatory accommodation and feed drinking water. I was told in Seattle that it was possible to travel in such a bus from that town to Los Angeles—a distance of over 1,000 miles.

Traffic Flow Signal System. Nothing in America interested me more than the traffic signals in Chicago, constituting the "co-ordinated traffic flow signal system" in the down-town area (known in Chicago as the Loop district). Although it has to be seen to be appreciated I will briefly describe it. At every street intersection there are traffic lights on columns about seven feet in height. These lights are controlled automatically from the basement of the City Hall. In any street at any given moment the lights are red and green alternately as far as the eye can see simultaneously. But suppose a vehicle enters the Loop district at Q in Madison Street. It cannot proceed until the Clark Street traffic at that point is shut off. When this happens conditions at Madison Street would then be exactly as shown on the plan for Monroe Street. A definite cycle of operations ensures that if a vehicle maintains a constant speed of about 7½ miles per hour it will (after getting into phase to begin with) travel through this densely populated district without any traffic hold-up whatever. The system has been designed, primarily, to facilitate the movement of tramcars and has been worked out so that although the tram is always approaching a red or stop signal at the next block this signal will have changed to green or "go" by the time the normal interval (ten seconds) required for picking up and setting down passengers has expired. It is said that automobiles and tramcars now move through the Loop district of Chicago in about half the time previously occupied when each street intersection was independently controlled by a police officer and that the cost of the installation—about \$230,000—is a mere bagatelle compared with the benefits which are now being derived therefrom by the citizens of Chicago.

Compared to China.

In conclusion one is tempted to compare transportation facilities in America with those that obtain in China which is said to have only 7,000 miles of railway and 11,000 miles of roadway. Whereas the United States has one mile of railway to every 360 persons China has only one mile to every 50,000 persons. In the U.S.A. there is one motor car for every five or six persons but in China the figure is one for every 31,000 persons. In Great Britain there is a mile of railway to every 11 square miles of territory as against 1 to 330 square miles in China. Rudyard Kipling has said:

"When a nation is lost, the underlying cause of the collapse is always that she cannot handle

her transport. Everything in life from marriage to manslaughter, turns on the speed and cost, at which men, things and thoughts can be shifted from one place to another. If you can tie up a nation's transport, you can take her off your books."

If and when China acquires a stable Government it is to be hoped that one of the first tasks to which it will give its attention will be the provision of roads and railways. Buref of these vital traffic arteries China will remain like a giant stricken with paralysis.

Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations" says:

"Good roads, canals and navigable rivers, by diminishing the expense of carriage, put the remote parts of the country more nearly upon a level with those in the neighbourhood of the town. They are upon that account the greatest of all improvements."

Those wise words were written long before the days of motor buses or electric traction. Were he living what would Adam Smith say to-day about the lamentable lack of transportation facilities in China?

At the conclusion, Mr. Bellamy answered several questions put to him, and Mr. J. S. Gillingham proposed a vote of thanks, which was duly accorded.

THE CART-HORSE.

COMES BACK INTO FAVOUR.

The days of the horse are numbered—that is the opinion of the average layman on the transport question, and it is an opinion which, five years ago, he would have been justified in holding. But now the tide has turned again in favour of the horse, writes Mr. T. S. Denham. The last few years have seen a revival of interest in cart horse breeding in England, and the number of animals used for transport in big towns and in the country is steadily increasing.

The number of horses in England dropped by some hundreds of thousands during the war. Heavy horses were needed for the artillery, and thousands of the noble animals died beside their mas-

ters in Flanders; but the decrease was also due to the fact that farmers at home were too busy or too preoccupied to add to their stock.

Immediately after the war everyone prophesied a "petrol age" in transport—motor tractors took the place of horses on the farm, and "Government surplus" lorries of the drays in the towns. There were even motor dustcarts. This sudden flooding of the streets with commercial motors led many people to under-estimate the value of the horse, for while the motor has countless advantages, statistics collected from leading contractors and farmers by the Shire Horse Society show that for short distances the horse is sometimes more economical than the motor.

The English farmer is a conservative man, and wants to keep and breed horses like his father and his father's father. In these hard times he often cannot afford to give up his horses, which cost little to keep, and not only plough and reap for him, but also give him foals which he can sell for £70 or £80 each. On the farm the horse is still holding its own.

For centuries the English Shire horse has been supreme. In mere strength it is unequalled. Americans claim records for their horses for pulls registered on "dynamometers," but the English horses tested with machine at Wembley smashed the dial at 29 tons! The real test is with an actual load, and two Liverpool dock horses, at the Shire Horse Show a few years ago, pulled a dead weight of 18 tons with ease; it was interesting to see that the shaft horse moved the load without the help of the chain horse in front. They repeated their performance inside the Agricultural Hall for the benefit of the King, who is an enthusiastic Shire horse breeder on his estate at Sandringham.

In spite of asphalt roads the number of shire horses in England is steadily increasing. They have shown that in certain forms of transport they can beat the motor at its own game.

Believed to be London's oldest regular dancer, Mr. Chris Harvey, 85, a local tradesman, attended a dance held by the R.S.P.C.A. at Edmonton Town Hall.



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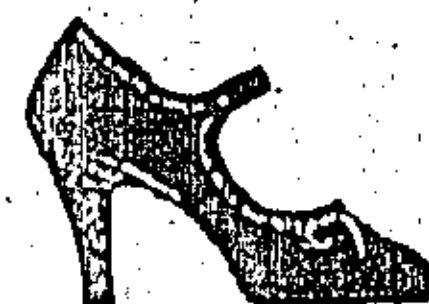
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Suggestions for the setting up of a committee to assist the British Government in dealing with tax "dodgers" in Jersey were contained in a communication submitted to the States of Jersey recently.



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

EXCITING GAME, BETWEEN ARMY AND NAVY.

One of the most thrilling games seen at Twickenham for some time was witnessed by 12,000 spectators recently when the Army met the Navy in the Services Tournament. After suffering defeat for the last three years the Navy reversed the verdict this year by beating their old rivals by two tries to one.

The Navy qualified to meet the Army by virtue of their victory over the Air Force and their unexpected win over the military team therefore gave them the chief honours in the Services tournament.

The huge crowd which witnessed the match was greatly compensated for their discomfort in having to sit in the rain by the wonderful team work shown by both sides. The pace was tremendous with exceptionally fine tackling and fierce rushes, which characterised the game from start to finish.

Slight rain fell during the opening half while it grew heavier after the interval, greatly handicapping the players. Several good attacks were made during the first half and although the rain was a downpour in the second, the game was undoubtedly faster towards the end.

The Navy forwards were responsible for some excellent work, especially in the scrummages and also when hard pressed. Not only did they obtain the ball seven times out of ten from the scrummages but when driven back to their own lines they invariably eased the pressure by some wonderful counter-attacks. The Army were not to be outdone by their opponents and showed that they also were a team to be reckoned with.

The outstanding player for the Army was Young, the scrum half, who was not given much opportunity for opening the game, but he always became dangerous whenever he got possession of the ball. For the Navy, Sladen, the stand-off half, was not sufficiently supported by the other players, but he distinguished himself with the little work he was given.

The first try went to the Navy through George, the left centre after thirteen minutes play. Sladen, however, was the person who enabled the Navy to open the scoring. He cut through in brilliant style, passing to George who made no mistake. The Navy's second try came as the result of a combined effort by Eyres, Crick, and Harry. The ball was dribbled over the line with Harry falling on it, to put the Navy further ahead.

The Army from the time of the second try to the end of the half, dominated the play and scored by the best handling and passing of the afternoon. The movement was started by Young with Tucker and Proudlock carrying on. Cutting through the defence Maxwell passed to Bryan, who, sprinting hard for about forty yards, crossed the Navy line.

The second half was without score on both sides and although the pace was faster than in the first half the forwards stood the test of stamina well. Both ends were in danger time after time but there was not further score.

CRICKET.

UNITED SERVICES V. INTERPORTERS.

Hongkong is already preparing for the interport match against Shanghai to take place in May. On Saturday, there is to be a match between the Hongkong Interport XI and the United Services on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground, commencing at 12.30 p.m.

The following have been selected to represent the United Services—Pay Comdr. Elstob (H. M. S. Froisher), Pay Lt. Comdr. Reed (H. M. S. Froisher), Lieut. Carratt (H. M. S. Froisher), Lieut. Dalo (H. M. S. Tamar), Lieut. Tate (H. M. S. Bruce), Flt. Lieut. Brewerton (H. M. S. Hermes), Capt. Morris (I. A. S. C.), Capt. Dobble (2nd Batn. K. O. S. B.), Capt. Bridgland (R. C. Sigs), Capt. Evers (R. A. P. C.) and Mr. Gnr. Fordon (R. A.).

Reserves—Surg. Comdr. Hull (H. M. S. Malmoe), Lieut. Sturges (H. M. S. Hermes), Lieut. Sparks (H. M. S. Hermes), Lieut. Comdr. Beatty (H. M. S. Hermes) and Pay Lieut. Comdr. Shaw (H. M. S. Tamar).

Anybody unable to play are asked to notify Pay Lieut. Comdr. Shaw, of H. M. S. Tamar.

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

SEVERAL MID-WEEK GAMES ARRANGED.

Postponed fixtures in the Hongkong Football League have been re-arranged as follows:

Saturday, April 9th.
Division I:—
Hongkong F.C. v. Kowloon, Club ground, 4.30 p.m.
Division II "A":—
Club Res. v. Chinese "B", Club, 3 p.m.
South China v. Kowloon, South China, 3 p.m.
Recreio v. St. Joseph's, Recreio, 3 p.m.

Tuesday, April 12th.
Kowloon v. Club Res., Kowloon, 5 p.m.
Friday, April 15th.
Division I:—
Club v. South China, Club, 4.30.
Division II "A":—
Club Res. v. St. Joseph's, Club, 3 p.m.
Chinese "B" v. R.A.—Sookunpoo, 3 p.m.

THE LAI WAH CUP.

In the Lai Wah Cup Competition, the Army have been drawn against the Navy, and the Civilians against the Chinese.
The Army v. Navy match is to be played on Saturday at Sookunpoo, and the Civilian v. Chinese game at the Club ground, on Saturday, April 16th. The Civilian team will probably be picked in the course of this week.

CHAMPIONS V. REST.

The annual fixtures between the Champions and the Rest are being played on the Club ground on Easter Monday. The Champions of the Junior Division "A", the K.O.S.B. Reserves, will meet the Rest at 3 p.m., and the Champions of the Senior League, the Club de Recreio, will kick off against the Rest of the Seniors at 5 p.m.

The following team has been selected to represent the H.K.F.C. against Kowloon on Saturday:—Rodger, Wallington, Bishop, McBride, Fleming, Ralston, Taylor, Alexander, Howard, Hansom and Valentine.

The H.K.F.C. Res. team is as follows:—Slipper; A. N. Oiler, Lyon, Vickers, Walls, Panchon; Campbell, Thomson, Pile, Johnstone and White. Reserves:—Howell, Hawkes, Brown.

Kowloon's 1st XI will be:—Durrant, Earl, Cavellie; Hedley, Sims, Baldwin; Hayes, May, Orr, Tierman and Muir.

HOME FOOTBALL.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

The following are the results of matches played to-day:—

Division I.		
Newcastle	6 Arsenal	1
Division II.		
Reading	3 Barnsley	2
Division III (North).		
Wrexham	3 Crewe	1
Scottish League.		
Falkirk	4 Celtic	1

LOCAL HOCKEY.

The following will represent the Club "A" against the King's Own Scottish Borderers on the U.S.R.C. ground at 5.30 p.m. prompt tomorrow:—F. S. Nicholls, H. C. Macnamara, W. H. Newman, L. A. R. Duncan, J. Gardner, L. F. Nicholson, A. Hunter, L. P. Thomas, L. M. S. Lloyd (capt.), W. S. Drake and G. Rankin.

BACK TO THE RING?

BIG PURSE OFFERED TO CARPENTIER.

A \$75,000 purse is offered to the ring by Gus Wilson, the New York Boxing promoter. Carpentier is likely to accept.

London's rateable value has increased during the past 12 months by £380,564, the total now being £55,266,622 15s.

HONGKONG BASEBALL.

ANNUAL MEETING OF ASSOCIATION.

Local baseball matters in connection with the coming season received attention at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Baseball Association, which was held yesterday evening, at the American Consulate General. Mr. W. Logan presided over an attendance representative of the following Clubs: The Club de Recreio, the Filipino Club, South China, Japanese Club, and the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and formally adopted. The Chairman called for the Hon. Secretary's report which was read by Mr. Hin Wong, as follows: Since the last general meeting of the Hongkong Baseball Association several matters have come to our attention and, I believe, they should be brought out again for further action.

Umpire. The problem of getting suitable umpires was last year unsolved. Last year each team was allowed to pick its own umpire before every game, and this, according to experience and complaints coming to our attention, had proved most unsatisfactory. The secretary was asked during the middle of the season to communicate with every team to nominate an official umpire who might be called upon to serve at notice of the secretary, but this did not meet with general response, and nothing more was done. I would, therefore, recommend that this year, the Umpire Committee should organize a board of umpires and designate from an official list two umpires to serve at each game.

Various Items. The Association has an allotment of ground at King's Park, known as Ground "G," but very little attention has been paid to the development of this allotment, and I hope that a ground committee will be added this year to look after the ground and assign time to every member of the Association for practice. The South China team is trying to make use of the ground, but on doing so, some time ago, it met opposition from other persons, who thought they had more privilege there than others.

Additional Teams.—Interest in baseball becoming greater in Hongkong, it is possible that some members may enter more than one team. Provisions for this should be made at this meeting, I think, in order to meet applications of this character.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. L. R. Ideonso) stated in regard to the use of the practice ground at King's Park, that the matter was one which should receive immediate attention, but they had still to await official notification from the Government.

Criticism was directed at the haphazard way in which umpires were selected during last season, and it was proposed to leave the matter in the hands of the Umpire Committee and to the latter's discretion the appointment of efficient umpires for the coming season.

The Hon. Treasurer then submitted his report of the financial affairs of the Association, showing a balance of \$885, in the Association's favour. The outstanding item was Gate Receipts, which amounted to over \$1,600, as compared with a little over \$900 collected during the preceding season. In the view of the Chairman, this marked increase demonstrated that the game was going ahead with more spectators taking an interest in the games.

Election of Officers. The election of Officers was next proceeded with and the following were appointed:

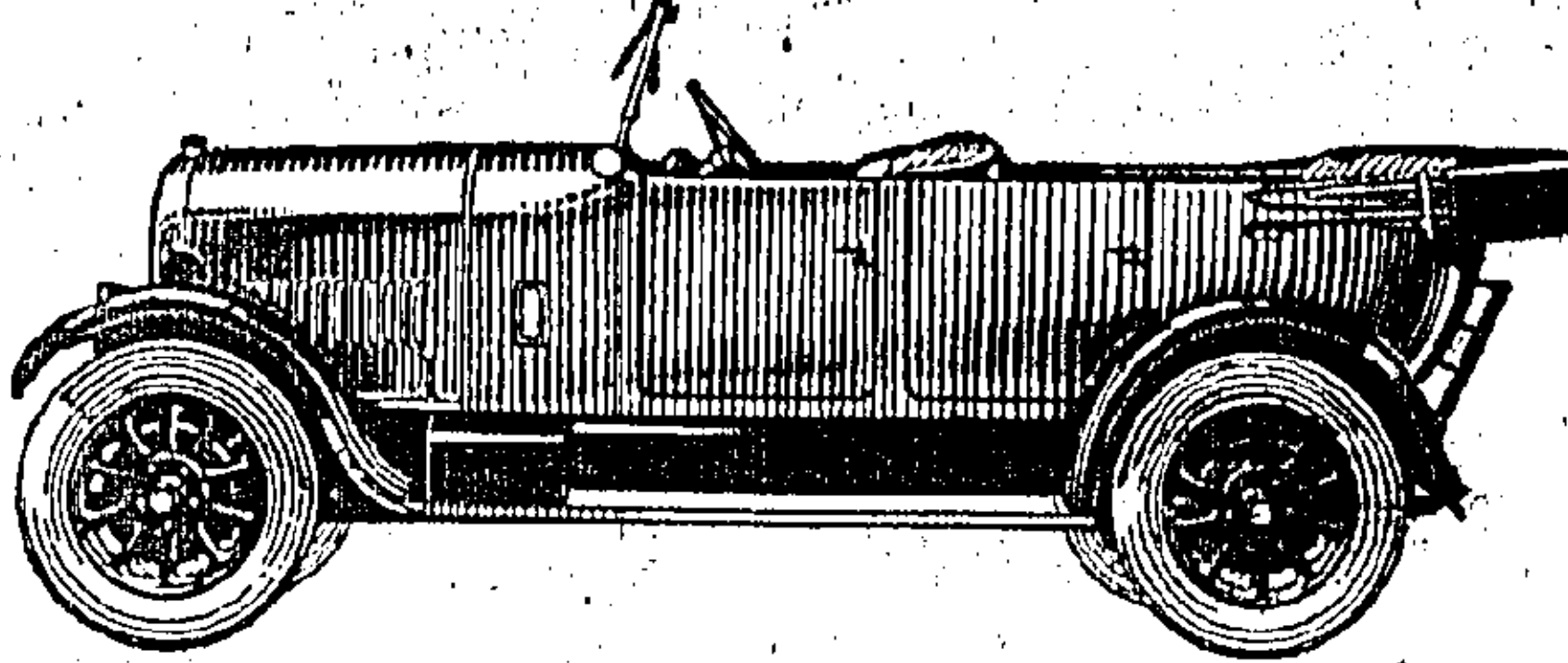
President: Mr. Chas. Shanks; Vice-President, Mr. W. Logan, Hon. Secretary, Mr. Hin Wong; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. L. R. Ideonso. The matched accommodation provided last year proved most unsatisfactory, said the Chairman. He thought that when they looked into the matter again this year, they should have a guarantee from the contractor at the same time to keep it in a good state of repair.

Regarding the prospects for the coming season, it was stated that in all likelihood a large number of teams would be seeking entry. Previous experience had been that some of the teams had not been too good, with a resulting falling off in popular support. It was otherwise, for example, when the Japanese played the Chinese.

One member at the meeting suggested that the number of teams entered for the principal fixtures be limited, while indifferent teams could form a subsidiary league. It would moreover, help the Association to work out a dependable schedule, which might otherwise be spoiled by a team later dropping out.

Prospective new entries, including the Kowloon Y. M. C. A. were also considered, and in view of uncertainty in some cases, it was proposed that due notification be issued for the sending in of new applications before the 30th April.

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CH. LEM, Manager.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1927.

PROPERTY SALES.

TWO LOTS SOLD YESTERDAY.

There were two property sales at the China Auctions rooms yesterday afternoon, the first a lot situated on Inland Lot No. 1,267 together with No. 19, Wyndham Street, and the second Nos. 19 and 20 Hill Road.

The first lot consisted of Inland Lot No. 1,267, together with No. 19 Wyndham Street, with an area of about 1,280 square feet. The up-set price was \$20,000 with bids of \$500 or more acceptable. The price was taken to \$50,300, when Mr. Mok Yu-yun on behalf of the Cheong Siu Tong and the Mok Fung Sui Ming became the new owner.

Lot No. 2, comprised Section D of Subsection A of Inland Lot No. 795 together with Nos. 19 and 20 Hill Road. The area is about 3,170. There was only one bid of \$500 above the up-set price of \$40,000 when the lot was knocked down to the Sincere Insurance and Investment Company.

together with the entrance fee of \$50.

Spectators' Encroachment. Regarding the ground at King's Park which had hitherto been allotted to the Association for practice, the Hon. Treasurer stated that he had written to the officials of the King's Park Recreation grounds, and had hitherto received as the only reply an acknowledgment of receipt of the communication. The Association had the use of the ground for practice last year, but it seemed that it had now been taken away from them, and given over to the use of other Clubs, for football.

Mr. Hachiuma asked what precautions would be taken to prevent the encroachment on the playing field by spectators. The same measures as were suggested as being applicable to their case, but the difficulty was to make the spectator understand whether he was standing on the baseball ground or not.

One member thought that even the police did not understand where the crowd was to be kept. Also, it was reasonable to expect that spectators standing on the playing ground, whether wittingly or unwittingly, should pay a nominal fee for enjoying the game, as did those accommodated in the stand.

The matter was left to the hands of a Ground Committee to be later nominated by the President.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

\$25 GIVEN AWAY.

"TELEGRAPH" FOOTBALL COMPETITION.

The Hongkong Telegraph offers a prize of \$25 to the reader who sends in the greatest number of correct forecasts (provided that number is eight or more) of the English and Scottish League and Cup matches (to be played on Saturday next, April 9th) set out in the coupon below. No goal scores are required; only forecasts showing wins or draws. All entries must reach this office not later than noon on Saturday, April 9th.

The competition is run in accordance with the rules published in the Telegraph during the weeks ended October 9th and 16th, 1926.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" FORECAST COMPETITION.

Matches to be played on April 9th:—

DIVISION I.
Blackburn v Derby.
Bury v Leeds.
Wednesday v Aston Villa.

DIVISION II.
Barnsley v South Shields.
Blackpool v Southampton.

DIVISION III (SOUTH).
Gillingham v Swindon.
Newport v Millwall.

DIVISION III (NORTH).
New Brighton v Halifax.
Walsall v Stockport.

Scottish League.
Clyde v Rangers.
Cowdenbeath v Q. Park.
Partick v Motherwell.

Name
Address

No. 27. Date

Mark your envelopes "Football" on the front, and write your name (without address) on the back of the envelope.

Strike out the teams which you think will lose, but make no marks in respect of matches which you think will be drawn.

All claims must reach this office not later than the Wednesday following the date on which the matches are played. No prize will be awarded for which a claim has not been made.

Before sending in your coupons, keep a list of your forecasts. Compare these later with the published results of the matches, and if you find that you have eight or more correct, send in a claim to the prize.

By the strike of 2,000 Glasgow building labourers to resist a wage cut several hundred masons and bricklayers were thrown idle and housing schemes were held up.

French cadets from St. Cyr visited Aldershot and lunched with the officers of the Scots Guards. Later they visited places of military interest in the command.

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Silver \$12,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000

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Hongkong, 18th February, 1927.

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TSU YEN FEN, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1927.

French cadets from St. Cyr visited Aldershot and lunched with the officers of the Scots Guards. Later they visited places of military interest in the command.

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Hongkong, 26th February, 1927.

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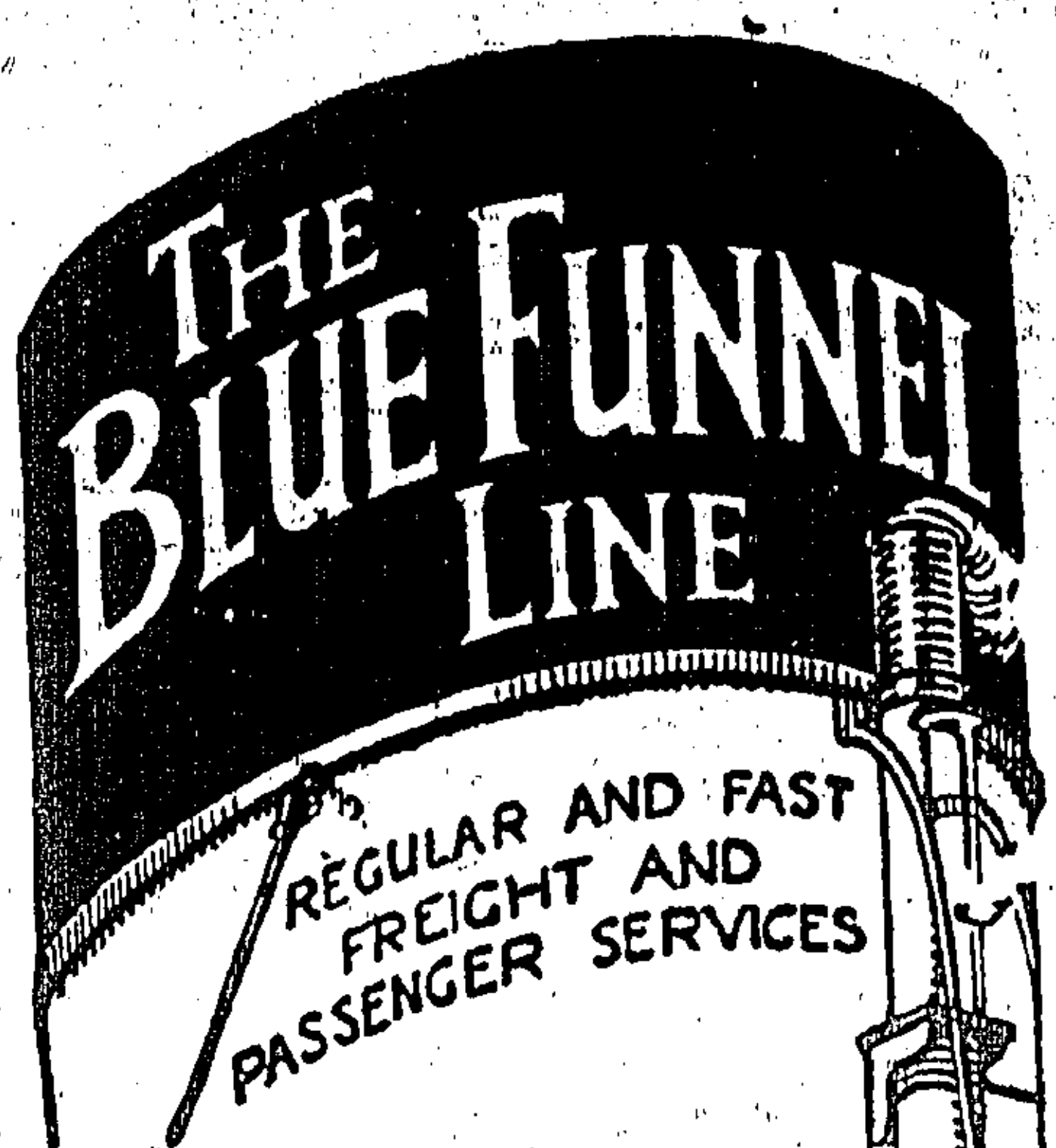
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TSU YEN FEN, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1927.

French cadets from St. Cyr visited Aldershot and lunched with the officers of the Scots Guards. Later they visited places of military interest in the command.



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May 4	Seattle	Aquitania	May 31	C'brg S'hmptn June 6
May 10	San Francisco	Homeric	June 11	C'brg S'hmptn June 17
May 18	Seattle	Mauretania	June 15	P'mth C'brg June 21
May 24	San Francisco	Mauretania	June 25	C'brg S'hmptn July 1
June 1	Seattle	Berengaria	June 29	C'brg S'hmptn July 5
June 7	San Francisco	Olympic	July 9	C'brg S'hmptn July 15
June 15	Seattle	Aquitania	July 13	C'brg S'hmptn July 18
June 21	San Francisco	Homeric	July 23	C'brg S'hmptn July 29
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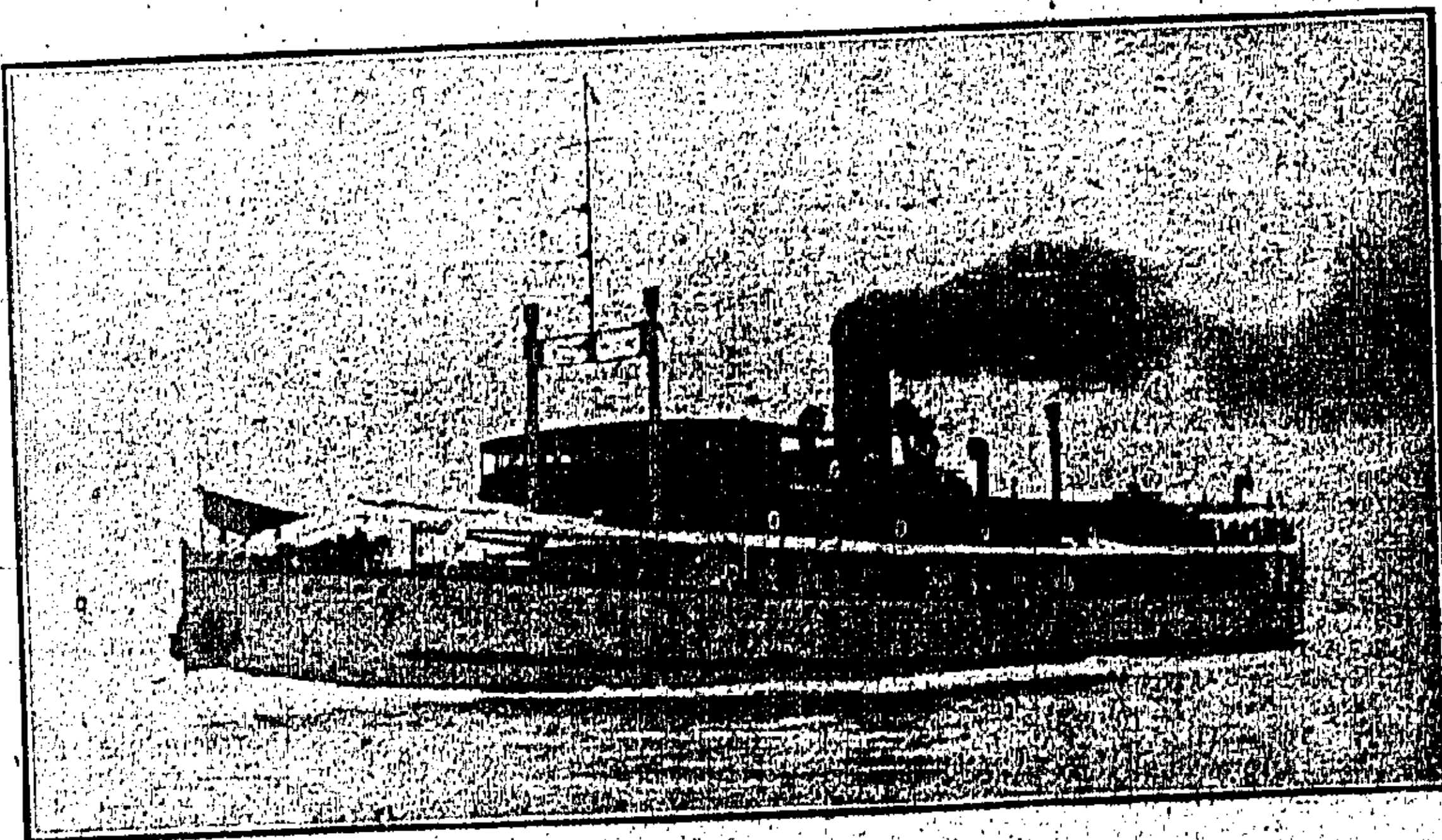
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Arrivals From Europe.

S.S. SALABANGKA ... 8th April.
 S.S. OLDEKERK ... 3rd May.
 S.S. GEMMA ... 30th May.

All steamers have a limited accommodation for passengers.
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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu
***KOREA MARU** (Calls Keelung) Sunday, 17th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHINYO MARU ... Sunday, 3rd May, at noon.
SIBERIA MARU (Calls Keelung) Sunday, 15th May, at 10 a.m.
 *Calls Los Angeles

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles Mexico & Panama
ANYO MARU ... Thursday, 28th Apr.
BOKUYO MARU ... Wednesday, 8th June.

MARSEILLES, LONDON ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM via Ports.
KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 9th April, at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Apr. at 11 a.m.
ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 7th May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
AKI MARU ... Saturday, 23rd May at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU ... Monday, 23rd May.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
TOBA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Apr.
LISBON MARU ... Sunday, 1st May.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
LIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 13th April.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.
KANAGAWA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April.

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.
TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 11th April.
TOTTORI MARU ... Wednesday, 27th Apr.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
MALACCA MARU ... Sunday, 10th Apr.
PENANG MARU ... Thursday, 21st Apr.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MISHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd April.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA
OSAKA MARU (Mojito direct) ... Saturday, 9th Apr.
SEIYO MARU (Mojito direct) ... Tuesday, 12th Apr.
WAKASA MARU (Kobe direct) ... Wednesday, 13th Apr.
HAKONE MARU ... Monday, 18th Apr.

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HOMeward FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

M.V. "ESQUILINO" Sails on or about 3rd May.
 S.S. "VENEZIA" Sails on or about 31st May.
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HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	DUN HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILS HENCE ON OR ABOUT
CHANGTE	15th April	18th April
TAIPING	10th May	17th May
CHANGTE	11th June	18th June
TAIPING	8th July	15th July

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	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
KHYBER	9,114	11th April	Marseilles, L'don, Dunkirk 4 p.m.
DEVANHA	8,155	16 Apr. noon	Marseilles London A'warp & Hull
ALIPORE	5,273	20th April	S'pore Pang C'ho & B'bay
DELTA	8,097	27th April	S'pore Pang C'ho & B'bay

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers & Cargo to Constantinople, Pyreus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by Steamers of the Khedivial Mail S. S. Co.

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JANUS	4,800	17th April	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALMA	10,000	24th April	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,000	29th April	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ARAFURA	6,000	29th April	Manila, Sandakan, Thurs.
FANDA	6,956	3rd June	Island, Townsville, B'bane.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	1st July	Sydney and Melbourne.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.
 The P. & O. S. S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, H'lo, Cebu, Kolsamban, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
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The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers or Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

JEYPORE	7,648	15th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
NELLORE	6,853	15th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
KHIVA	9,135	18th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
NYANZA	7,023	19th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2ft. x 1ft. will be received at the Co's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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Eare Hongkong to London £82.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" ... 4th May.

Motor Vessel "GLENBEG" ... 1st June.

Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE" ... 29th June.

Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE" ... 27th July.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

Due Hongkong.

Steamship "CARMARTHENSHIRE" ... In Port.

Motor Vessel "GLENBEG" ... 14th April.

Motor Vessel "GLENLARA" ... 3rd May.

Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE" ... 12th May.

Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL" ... 26th May.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "TEUCER" ... via Suez Canal 8th Apr.

S.S. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... via Suez Canal 22nd Apr.

S.S. "EUMAEUS" ... via Suez Canal 8th May.

S.S. "CITY OF DERBY" ... via Suez Canal 22nd May.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at owner option.

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INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination. Steamer. Sailings.

TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Hangsang Thurs. 7th Apr at 7 a.m.

SANDAKAN ... Mausang Thurs. 7th Apr at 3 p.m.

CANTON ... Waishang Fri. 8th Apr at 7 a.m.

OSAKA Amoy, Moji & Kobe Namsang Fri. 8th Apr at 7 a.m.

SHANGHAI via Swatow ... Chaksang Fri. 8th Apr at 7 a.m.

TIENTSIN ... Mingsang Sat. 9th Apr at 7 a.m.

STRAITS & Calcutta ... Kamsang Sat. 9th Apr at 3 p.m.

TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Yatshing Wed. 13th Apr at 7 a.m.

STRAITS & Calcutta ... Katsang Fri. 15th Apr at 3 p.m.

TIENTSIN ... Chipshing Sun. 17th Apr at daylight.

TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Yatshing Sun. 17th Apr at 7 a.m.

TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Kwongsang Wed. 20th Apr at 7 a.m.

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Telephone 215/20 Central

General Managers

MOUTH ORGAN CHAMPION.

SCOTSMAN'S SUCCESS IN ALL-BRITAIN COMPETITION.

A rapt audience listened in silence and applauded in ecstasy at the South London Palace recently when the mouth-organ championship of Great Britain was contested.

"Annie Laurie" was the test piece, and "Annie Laurie" was played with a profusion of trills and grace notes that would have humbled the composer of that time-honoured Scottish song.

Appropriately enough, a Scotsman won. He is Mr. George Maxwell, a cinema proprietor of Dalbeattie.

Dr. Walter Robson, Mus. Bach, L.R.A.M., was the judge. "Tonight has convinced me," he said to the *Central News*, "that the mouth-organ is worthy to take its place among real musical instruments. It is an art of its own. I hope to see a mouth-organ in every home in the country. People will learn real music that way."

far better than by listening to the gramophone."

The second prize was won by Mr. T. E. Luckman, of Pontefract, and the third by Mr. Samuel Haywood, a London policeman and holder of the championship for the past seven years.

Audience in Tears.
 Eliminating trials had taken place during the past three days among the 152 entrants. Several of these were women, while the competitors included persons in every walk of life.

The contest was organised by the Mouth Organ League, and the premier prize was the Blue Bird Challenge Cup, carrying with it the championship.

Hundreds of people were present at the final contests between six competitors. The test piece was "Annie Laurie." In addition, each player played a piece of his own choice, and in this way the audience heard selections ranging from an "Il Trovatore" excerpt to a medley of Scottish marches, the latter by the winner.

The beautiful rendering of "Annie Laurie" by one or two of the players brought tears to the eyes of many people in the audience.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON and STRAITS.

The Steamship,

"BENRECH"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 23rd instant or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th instant at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, April 2, 1927.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Motor Vessel,

"ESQUILINO."

From TRIESTE, VENICE,

BRINDISI, PORT SAID, MASSAUA,

ADEN, KARACHI, COLOMBO,

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2nd April, 1927.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th April, 1927, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the vessel must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 18th April, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th April, 1927, at 10 a.m. by our surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1927.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship,

"KENDAL CASTLE."

From NEW YORK & NEWPORT NEWS.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2nd April, 1927.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th April, 1927, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the vessel must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 18th April, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th April, 1927, at 10 a.m. by our surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1927.

PROBATE GRANTED.

ESTATE OF THE LATE MR.

J. S. HUTCHESON.

A re-sealing of probate has been granted in respect of the will of the late Mr. J. S. Hutcheson, late of the Naval Yard, Hongkong, to Mr. G. G. N. Tinson of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master. Mr. Hutcheson died at sea off Gibraltar on July 26th, last year, and left estate in the colony valued at \$17,600.

Mr. Tinson is the lawful Attorney of the late Mr. Hutcheson's two sons, Mr. G. S. Hutcheson and Mr. E. A. Hutcheson, both of Gillingham, Kent, who are the executors.

Mr. Hutcheson bequeathed £100 to each of his three sisters in Gillingham, and also £100 or \$1,000, according to the rate of exchange, to the mother of his adopted daughter. He bequeathed \$8,000 or \$800 to be placed in trust partly on deposit account, and partly on current account to his adopted daughter until she attains the age of 21. The residue of his estate he leaves to his sons in equal shares, the trust fund for the adopted daughter also to revert to them if she dies before reaching the age of 21.



REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikarang	Shanghai	In Port.	8th Apr.	Batavia
Tjisaroca	Batavia	10th Apr.	10th Apr.	Shanghai
Tjisondari	Java, Mesr	12th Apr.	14th Apr.	Amoy, N. China
Tjitaroom	N. China	12th Apr.	15th Apr.	M'sar, & Java
Tjisaroca	Shanghai	20th Apr.	22nd Apr.	Batavia
Tjisodas	Java	23rd Apr.	25th Apr.	Saigon
Tjileboet	Amoy	25th Apr.	29th Apr.	Batavia
Tjikembang	Batavia	1st May.	4th May.	Shanghai
Tjikini	Java, Mesr	10th May.	12th May.	Amoy, N. China
Tjisondari	N. China	10th May.	13th May.	M'sar & Java
Tjikarang	Batavia	15th May.	18th May.	Shanghai
Tjikembang	Shanghai	16th May.	19th May.	Batavia

*Via Macassar

*Via Batavia

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG

HONGKONG HOTEL: REPULSE BAY HOTEL: PEAK HOTEL
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AND

SHANGHAI

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL: PALACE HOTEL;
MAJESTIC HOTEL.

Telegraphic Address: "CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

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Arrangements are in hand for more spacious public accommodation.

Highest degree of comfort and good taste. Entrances by public bar; also private exit.

[All the other accommodation is at present used by the Military Authorities.]

Renovations and lavish decorations just completed; every modern convenience; catering de luxe; best food and liquors.

Each room has hot and cold water
private phone, box mattress etc.
spacious public facilities; attention
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HOTEL

SINGAPORE.

After-dinner

dancing every

Tuesday, Thursday

and Saturday.

Grill

THE EUROPE HOTEL, LTD.

Arthur E. Odell, Managing-Director.

CHINA DEBATE IN COMMONS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

a government that they could expect Britain to pursue the policy indicated in December and the February Memoranda.

Sir Austen read long reports, "to give critical members some idea of what life in China was like at present."

The position was very difficult owing to the absence of any united Chinese government, so every conversation with one authority caused suspicion and jealousy with the other, and any concession made to one was distasteful to the other, who preferred that a concession be not made rather than it be made to opponents.

Not to be Hushed Out.

The Foreign Secretary concluded by saying the Government would pursue when possible their policy of conciliation and adjustment of the old position to new aspirations and conditions, but were not prepared to be hustled out of China and withdraw their nationals from Shanghai as well as from the upcountry places. They were not prepared to be treated as though they had no right to that which was their treaty right, and as though the lives of the British were of no account to the British Government (Loud Ministerial Cheers).

Mr. Lloyd George said the task Sir Austen Chamberlain had undertaken was one of the most difficult that had ever fallen on the shoulders of any Foreign Secretary. He was confident Sir Austen meant what he said when he said he would pursue the policy laid down in the Memorandum, consequently neither he nor his friends would utter a single word to embarrass him.—*Reuter.*

THE NANKING OUTRAGES.

Nationalist Responsibility.

London, April 6. Sir Austen Chamberlain made a statement in the House of Commons this evening on the situation in China, in the course of which he referred to the outrages at Nanking. He said he had given a fairly complete account of recent events at Nanking, partly derived from the British Consul General and partly from American and Japanese reports. He had now a further report from the British Vice-Consul signed and approved by the British Consul.

In this report it was pointed out that the Northern troops left the city peacefully on Wednesday night March 23, and that early on Thursday morning troops belonging to the Fourth Division of the Southern Army, mainly Hunanese, entered, and the British Consulate was surrounded and the Consul General deliberately attacked. The Consul General was attacked in the Consulate grounds by sentinels posted by the looters.

The Consul hid for a time with his child, and two ladies, but they were soon discovered and robbed of all their valuables by bands of looters; and eventually they were rescued by 5.30 in the afternoon.

The United States Consulate was also in the hands of looters, and the Consul made his way with great difficulty with a party to the Standard Oil Company Hill, where a large number of foreigners was assembled. Eventually they were rescued.

The Japanese Consulate was also looted, and the Consul himself was shot at as he lay in bed; and property was looted or wantonly destroyed.

Two British subjects were killed.

Organised Attack.

There was no doubt the attack was organised. There was no question of the troops getting out of hand. They appeared to assemble at various points when a bugle sounded. The officers when appealed to made no attempt to interfere, and the whole affair seemed to have been planned in advance.

Looting was still going on without any attempt at protection by the authorities.

If there could ever have been any doubt regarding the complicity of the Nationalist troops in the area in which the outrages were committed, that doubt ought to be dissipated by the subsequent events. Although there could not now be any question of the presence of any Northern troops in Nanking, and there was no doubt that the city was wholly in the control of the Nationalists, the Consul General reported on March 24 that looting continued unchecked. The Consulate residences and offices were being attacked daily by bands of armed soldiers who were removing fixtures. No attempt was being made to restrain looters. An officer in charge of Nationalist troops had sent a warning that any British coming ashore would be promptly shot. Anti-British posters had been put up in the city, and British troops had been fired at from the water-front.

A similar state of affairs had arisen in a greater or less degree in every place which was still under the control of the Nationalists.

Mission Premises Raided.

He mentioned an instance in which the premises of the Wesleyan Mission were broken into and the contents destroyed by a rabble of students and others. Members of the Mission were hounded out of the place, and a jeering mob pursued them by the light of lanterns, and threatened them with violence, down to the river by which they left.

Sir Austen Chamberlain gave in great detail further instances of looting, and outrage, upon hospitals and other buildings, and said it would be a mistake to suppose these attacks were confined to British subjects and interests. There was a time when the campaign of hostility was concentrated upon ourselves, and attacks on other foreigners were the exception. That situation had now changed, and the forces which the agitators had aroused where directed against foreigners indiscriminately. During the past few months the agitation and attacks had been directed more and more against foreigners in general.

Ministers in Agreement.

After outlining the British policy, which remained unchanged from that set out in the Memorandum, and emphasising that the Government required a stable authority in China to treat with, the Foreign Secretary said an agreement has been reached among the Ministers in Peking as to the recommendation to be made to their Governments of the question of the Nanking reparations demands, but he was not absolutely certain as to the complete measure of agreement or the number of Powers who might agree at present.

He added that he trusted the Nationalist authorities would recognise their responsibilities and would understand that their reputation as a government, and the interests of China (were at stake?). It was hoped they would recognise the obligations of government, and behave as other governments did in similar circumstances, so that His Majesty's Government could pursue that policy which was indicated in his Memorandum of December and amplified in the Memorandum of February, which was the groundwork on which we could hope to build our future relations with China.—*British Wireless.*

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS.

Captain Spears at Nanking.

London, April 6. In the House of Commons, replying to questions by Labour members, Sir L. Worthington Evans said that Captain Spears was the intelligence officer of the Twentieth Indian Infantry Brigade, under the command of General Duncan at Shanghai.

Pressed to say how Capt. Spears came to be at Nanking, Sir L. Worthington Evans merely replied that he was there in pursuance of his duties. (Ministerial cheers).

In Touch with America.

Colonel Wedgwood suggested that a Cabinet Minister should be sent to America with a view to obtaining complete Anglo-American unity of aim and method with regard to China.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin replied that the Government was in constant touch with the United States Government through the usual diplomatic channels, and exchanged views with them on various aspects of the Chinese situation as they arose.

Replying to Labour members as to why British nationals were not warned to leave Nanking before March 20, Sir Austen Chamberlain said he was afraid it was because too much faith was placed in assurances we received.

The American Ambassador entered the diplomatic Gallery to hear the debate on China.

The Nanking Outrages.

Replying to other questions during the debate on China, Sir Austen said, "All my indications are that at any rate Japan, the United States and ourselves will probably be in agreement, not merely to ask for reparations but also with regard to the reparations which should be asked, for the Nanking outrages."

He was of opinion it would be a day or two before these demands could be presented.—*Reuter.*

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, replying to Commander Kenworthy, said the value of exports of British produce and manufacture to China was £3,240,000 in the last three months of 1925, and £2,570,000 in the last three months of 1926.

CHANG'S COUP AGAINST SOVIET.

(Continued from Page 1.)

CHIANG OPPOSES HANKOW.

Objection to Propaganda.

Shanghai, April 7. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has definitely and openly shown his opposition to the Central Kuomintang in Hankow. Yesterday, he issued an order to the vernacular papers in Shanghai prohibiting them from publishing telegrams or communications issued by the Hankow Party and prohibiting the importation of the extremist papers from Hankow.

The various armies under Marshal Chiang's command are prohibited from allowing the Hankow General Military Political Department to carry out propaganda work among the soldiery, such work being considered by the Marshal as counter-revolutionary in character.—*Nam Chung Pao.*

CANTONESE IN MEXICO.

On Propaganda Tour.

Mexico City, April 6. Three Cantonese delegates have arrived here and state that they are going on a tour of Latin America to create goodwill towards the Nationalist movement in China.—*Reuter's American Service.*

NOTED OFFICIAL.

GOOD WORK IN INDIA.

There has arrived here by the s.s. Talma from Calcutta, on his way to England on leave, a notable official in the person of Mr. C. C. Garbett, B.A., LL.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of the Attack District, Punjab.

Mr. Garbett is accompanied by Mrs. Garbett and child. He is a very popular Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab, and his just, wise and tactful administration of the Attack district has resulted in numerous advantages to the general public of his district. He is very popular and has won the goodwill of the people of all communities throughout the district.

Mr. Garbett is leaving by the s.s. President Jackson on the 13th instant.

OIL EXPLOSION.

THIRTEEN FATALITIES.

Parco, Wyoming, April 6. Thirteen persons have been killed by an explosion in an oil producers' refining plant.—*Reuter's American Service.*

STRANDED SHIP.

ALL PASSENGERS NOW LANDED.

Divers are being sent down today to ascertain the real nature of the damage to the Dutch s.s. Tjileboet, which went ashore on Ting Ling Island, south of Hongkong, late on Tuesday night, and, since both forward holds are flooded, it is regarded as doubtful whether she can be towed off with safety until temporary repairs have been effected.

The coast line round Ting Ling Island is said to be extremely rocky; indeed, Mr. O. Luhrsens, a European passenger who, with his wife, was brought to Hongkong by H.M.S. Stormcloud, told a Press representative that the vessel was grating on the rocks with every swell. The vessel appears to be badly aground, though not thought to be in immediate danger.

The master, officers, and crew are remaining on board, but the whole of the passengers have been transferred to other vessels. About five hundred deck passengers were brought into Hongkong yesterday by H.M.S. Stormcloud, and the remainder, some nine hundred deck passengers, were brought in this morning by the s.s. Tjikanang, another J. G. J. L. liner.

The Henry Keswick is still standing by, but the British warships have returned to Hongkong. Mr. Luhrsens, in conversation with Press representatives, said that the grounding was astonishing in that it was accompanied by very little noise, or vibration. The high seas running rendered the work of transferring passengers extremely difficult, but it was accomplished without mishap.

Mr. Luhrsens and his wife had come to Hongkong on a pleasure trip from Java, and were returning when the accident occurred.

The Kowloon Dock tug Henry Keswick is standing by.

ANGLO-SPANISH TREATY.

SUPPLEMENTARY REVISION.

London, April 6. The supplementary convention revising the Anglo-Spanish Commercial Treaty, which has been under negotiation in London, was signed yesterday.—*British Wireless.*

Entertainments.

THURSDAY
FRIDAY
SATURDAY

QUEEN'S

2.30, 5.10,
7.15, 9.20.

GLORIA SWANSON

in

A Comedy of Merry-makers, Money-makers
and Mischief-makers

THE COAST OF FOLLY

SPECIAL at 9.20

(By King Permission of Lt. Col. E. B. Ferrers,
D.S.O. and Officers)

BAND OF THE CAMERONIANS

2.30
5.15

WORLD

7.15

Orchestra at 5.15 and 9.15

A Side-splitting Comedy of Love and War

HANDS UP

with

RAYMOND GRIFFITH

2.30 to
11.15

STAR

2.30 to
11.15

A Thrilling Drama of Wireless

THE STORY WITHOUT A NAME

Come and See this Film
and Win \$50.00

Queen's Theatre

Sunday, April 10th

at 9.20 p.m.

MASSSED - BAND - CONCERT

By the Bands of

1st Bn. The Cameronians

(by Kind Permission of

Lt. Col. E. B. Ferrers, D.S.O. & Officers)

and

1st Bn. The King's Own Scottish Borderers

(by King Permission of

Lt. Col. L. J. Comyn, C.M.G., D.S.O. & Officers)

Prices - - - \$3, \$2 & \$1.

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